

THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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The French mail of 24th September, arrived in London on the 2nd inst.

The publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1886.

We may remark at the outset of our review of the *Customs Gazette* for the July-September quarter, that—and this is curious, considering what wide deviations there are at individual ports—the total dues and duties collected amount within fifteen hundred taels to

the same sum as was collected in the same quarter of 1885, as will be seen from the table which closes this article. Really, however, this is only a coincidence, and it is matter for congratulation, in the "depression of trade" and fall in the value of silver, from which we have all been suffering, that there is no falling-off in the total, and especially that there has been no falling-off in the importing centres. Taking the ports *seriatim*, we find that Newchwang has done an average trade during the quarter: the import of cottons, and woollens has fallen off a little, but old iron, of which the celebrated horseshoes no doubt form a considerable part, has increased. In the exports the only thing to notice is the item of 357 piculs of wild raw silk. The Tientsin return shows an increase of more than fifty per cent. in the duties collected, the export, coast-trade, and opium duties being all much in excess of the 1885 record. Cotton goods of all kinds, except T-cloths, have been imported in much larger quantities, the import of American piece-goods having risen from 265,000 pieces in 1885 to 381,000 in 1886. Old iron, too, shows an enormous increase. In exports, goatskins and furs show a large excess, while straw hats have disappeared altogether. Native woollen and cotton mixtures have risen from 20,000 pieces in 1885 to 34,000 in 1886, for the quarter. The gain of nearly fifty per cent in the duties collected in Chefoo is mainly in the export and opium duties. The import of cotton and woollen goods shows a decrease, except in American sheetings and in drills of all kinds, and there is also a slight increase in cotton yarn. There was a considerable increase in the export of bean cake and beans, while strawbraid rose from under 6,000 piculs in 1885 to over 10,000 in 1886. The export of waste silk was 3,000 piculs in 1885 against 850 in the previous year. Distant Ichang continues to improve, the increments being in the export duties and transit dues. In the import of cotton goods there is a considerable decline to be noted, the chief increase in the exports being in silk and cocoons. The large increase in the duties collected at Hankow is due to the heavy increase in the exports for the quarter, a much larger quantity of tea having been shipped this year. Refuse silk appears for the first time in the returns, the amount for the quarter being over

4,000 piculs. There was a considerable falling-off in the import of shirtings and T-cloths, but all kinds of woollens show an improvement, as do drills, sheetings, and fancy cottons. Kiu-kiang has pursued a very even career, as regards the duties collected: here also the import of most kinds of cotton goods shows a falling-off, but cotton yarn has again doubled. Tea is remarkably constant; chinaware is again sent away in larger quantities. Wuhu has doubled its duties this year, although the export of rice, its staple, shows a decline from 464,000 piculs in 1886 to 200,000 piculs in 1886, nor is there any great rise in any other produce to account for the gain. In Imports, there was a large increase in all kinds of cottons and woollens, and a very considerable increase in opium. In Chinkiang the collection was almost exactly the same as in 1885. The import of cottons and woollens differed very little from that in the same quarter last year, while opium has recovered. In exports we notice a decline in rice from 375,000 to 25,000 piculs. This port appears to have settled down to a steady business as regards importation, a further proof of which is that the transit passes issued during the quarter were 1,945 in number against 1,954 in 1885. The total collection in Shanghai gives an increase of about eight per cent., the import and coast-trade duties showing a large decline, fortunately compensated by a large increase in the export and opium duties. The table of goods imported is marked by considerable variations. Grey and white shirtings, T-cloths, American sheetings, and Turkey reds came in considerably diminished quantities, while English and American drills were in excess. In woollens the changes were only moderate. Nail-rod iron fell off and lead increased considerably; matches declined largely, while kerosene oil amounted to 343,857 cases against 221,080 cases in 1885. Black tea gave an increase of thirty per cent., green tea a decrease of nearly forty per cent. In exports, there was a heavy decline in rice and goatskins, a very marked increase in wheat, from 46,000 to 580,000 piculs, and an increase of fifty per cent. in silk. The Transit Pass business continues to increase in Shanghai, the number issued this year being about 20,000 against 14,000 in 1885. Space compels us to

deal more briefly with the southern ports. The decline in the collection at Ningpo is chiefly due to the lessened export duties, green tea having fallen from 96,000 piculs in 1885 to 73,000 piculs this year. Wenchow continues to do a very small business, and it only received two, and sent away three, foreign passengers in the quarter. The collection at Foochow dropped over thirty per cent. this year, the great deficit being in the export duties, the total amount of tea shipped being 328,000 piculs this year, against 446,000 in 1885. In the import of piece goods, too, there was a considerable decline. Tamsui again gives less by thirty per cent., for which the export duty column is responsible, only 42,000 piculs of tea having been sent forward against 63,000 piculs in 1885. In cotton goods imported there was also a falling-off. The collection in Takow continues to decline which is explained at once when we see that the export of sugar fell from 165,000 piculs in 1885 to 45,000 in 1886. The import of grey shirtings fell also from 14,000 to 1,000 pieces; happily an increase in opium imported compensated for some of the loss on the more legitimate trade. Amoy gave almost exactly the same aid to the revenue this as last year, the import and coast trade duties showing a slight decline, compensated by a gain under the other headings. Cotton goods and metals went down in quantity, woollens and opium up; in the staple exports there is very little variation to be noticed. Swatow shows an increase of ten per cent., entirely due to an enhanced import of opium; all cotton declined, and the export of sugar having fallen from 465,000 piculs in 1885 to 365,000 in 1886. The collection in Canton was nearly thirty per cent. larger than last year, the gain being mainly in the export duties, though the import duties show a satisfactory increase also. The enhanced exports were silk, sugar, and tobacco; the enhanced imports, lead, flour and wheat. Kiangchow gave a slight increase this year, the gain in opium balancing the loss in export duty. Sugar was mainly in default, the export falling from 80,000 piculs in 1885 to 46,000 piculs this year. Last comes Pakhoi with a gain in duties collected of twenty per cent. to which imports, exports and opium all contributed their share. Grey shirtings fell off, while woollens and foreign sundries advanced. In exports there was a considerable improvement in Cassia and Indigo, and a notable decline in Sugar. We conclude with the table referred to above.

Report of Dues and Duties, July-September Quarter, 1886:—

	1886. Tls.	1885. Tls.
Newchwang	93,969	94,547
Tientsin	153,096	94,842
Chefoo	80,292	54,672
Ichang	41,259	35,039
Hankow, ...	726,631	588,385
Kiukiang	216,734	215,656

Wuhu	28,993	13,486
Chinkiang	59,149	59,417
Shanghai	1,117,717	1,029,538
Ningpo	271,613	318,744
Wenchow	2,813	3,205
Foochow	852,032	1,203,048
Tamsui	126,100	179,135
Takow	29,294	37,124
Amoy	206,389	206,757
Swatow	227,490	208,497
Canton	434,778	336,391
Kiangchow	40,510	39,619
Pakhoi	42,814	35,191

Total.....4 751,663 4,750,203

Summary of News.

The French mail of 24th Sept. arrived here on the 4th inst., by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Saghalien*.

The English mail of 1st October arrived here on the 8th inst., by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Rohilla*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Oxus*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY EASTERN EXTENSION A. AND C. TEL. CO.]
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BULGARIA ADVISED TO YIELD TO RUSSIA.

London, ———.

Bulgaria has been recommended to yield completely to Russian demands, in order to avert occupation by Russia.

RUSSIA RENEWS HER ASSURANCES TO AUSTRIA.

Russia has renewed her former assurances to Austria, that it is not her intention to occupy Bulgaria.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

London, 7th November.

The President of the Austria-Hungarian delegation in a warlike speech urges the upholding of Austria-Hungarian interests in the Balkan peninsula at any sacrifice.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

London, 8th November.

The relations between England and France are more cordial.

The *République Française* states that the French Ambassador has suggested to the British Government to fix the date of the evacuation of Egypt.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

Russian plots continue in Bulgaria.

The melancholy news has been received by wire from Hankow of the death of Mr. Fred. Jerdein of that port. It appears that some five days ago, just before going out to dinner, he had taken a loaded revolver out of his drawer and went to the window with it, with the intention of frightening some native dogs out of his compound. By some unexplained accident the revolver went off, the ball lodging in the bone behind the ear. The bullet was promptly extracted, and Mr. Jerdein was going on very well when letters received on Friday left Hankow; but it would seem that inflammation must have supervened, and he died at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday. Mr. Jerdein was one of the most popular

men in China, where he first arrived some twenty five years ago, and his loss will be mourned by a large circle of friends, who will sympathise most sincerely with his widow, who was with him in Hankow this season.

Some time ago, Tao-t'ai Shao of Shanghai was interviewed with the object of having the water pipes laid on in the city, and at one period of the negotiations it was thought success would attend the foreigners who were trying to furnish the city people with clean water. Shao gave orders before he went away, to have some hydrants put up outside the city, and we see that four have been erected opposite the gates at the end of the Rue de la Porte de l'Est, the Rues Montauban and de la Porte du Nord. From these points the natives can take water into the city.

M. Coumany, the new Russian Minister to China, arrived out in the *Saghalien*.

Among the passengers by the German mail steamer *Braunschweig*, which arrived here on Monday, was Dr. Focke, Consul-General for Germany at Shanghai. Dr. Focke is accompanied by Mrs. Focke and family.

We learn on the best authority that news has been received that the French troops occupied Caobang in Tongking on the 30th of October last, and that a post and telegraph office has been opened at Thutke.

By a private letter from Foochow we learn that the theatre there was burnt down on the 4th, with all the new and appropriate scenery that had been specially painted for the burlesque that was to be produced on the 5th, and some of the dresses. The energetic amateurs determined, however, to give the burlesque at the Club, with dresses, but without scenery, in fact in proper Shakespearean style, which they did on the date originally fixed.

General Kennedy, United States Consul-General, informs us that last Friday he forwarded \$500 that had been collected in Shanghai for the sufferers by the recent earthquakes at Charleston.

At half-past twelve o'clock a.m. on Sunday, one bell rang the alarm of fire in the third district. The locality was in Shanse Road close to Peking Road, and a short distance from the Louza Police Station. In ten minutes, the "Victorias" had water playing on the flames, though before they arrived, a Chinese hand engine had been brought on the scene, but as there was something wrong with it, it was not used. The Chinamen who had charge of it, however, are to be commended for their promptitude, for they were on the spot not later than five minutes after the alarm was given. The houses being of wood, burned pretty briskly, and the flames crossed the street and set fire to the houses on the opposite side, but as soon as the "Victorias" got underway, it was seen at once that there was no danger of the fire spreading. At a quarter to one, three streams were being directed on the buildings, and in a short time more there were five in all at work. The firemen kept on playing on the buildings till half past-one. Close to the burning buildings there was a large mat-shed, and strange to say, this did not catch fire. Part of the property is insured. Some twenty-eight houses were destroyed by fire and water. The fire broke out in an empty house next door to a native Post-office.—Another fire occurred at 11.10 p.m. on Sunday and the fire bells rang the alarm at 11.20. The fire was in Kwangse Road, between the Market and Hankow Road. The "Deluge" Company were the first to play on the flames, and were quickly followed by the other companies with six more streams. Three large Chinese residences were destroyed, leaving only the walls standing. The hose was reeled up at 1 o'clock a.m. So much water was used that an alleyway 90 yards long and 10 feet broad was flooded to a depth of three

inches, notwithstanding that there were drains carrying some of the water off. Two firemen fell through the roof of one of the houses, but fortunately were not seriously hurt. The fire originated through the breaking of a lamp. The property belonged to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and, with the Shause Road property was insured in the Hongkong Fire Office. At both fires, fatigue parties from H.M.S. *Sapphire* put in an appearance, but their services were not required. The native Extinctur Company were early on the spot.

No further arrests have been made in connection with the recent Bank robbery. Mr. Tsai, the Mixed Court Magistrate, on Wednesday morning visited the scene of the outrage. It appears that the total value of the silver, tael notes, and sovereigns carried off is close upon \$500.

Kidnappers appear to be again carrying on their nefarious calling. On Wednesday some Pootung villagers captured a kidnapper whom they loaded with chains and handed over to the French Police. On Thursday at noon, a kidnapper stole a boy three years of age, who was playing in the Rue Moulin on the French Concession, and got away with the child.

Friday last was the birthday anniversary of the Empress Dowager of China, and all the men-of-war in port dressed ship in honour of the occasion. The Chinese men-of-war fired a salute of twenty-one guns early in the morning. In consequence of the anniversary the Mixed Court remains closed till Monday.

We learn that the Perak Sugar Company are likely to raise all the money they require, on the debentures which are offered in the advertisement in our columns. Upwards of £13,350,000 have already been applied for.

The Austrian-Hungarian Delegations, referred to in Reuter's telegram, consist of 60 members for Austria and 60 for Hungary. On subjects affecting the common affairs the Delegations have a decisive vote, and their resolutions require no confirmation or approbation of the representative assemblies from which they have their source. They are elected—20 members from each of the Upper Houses of Austria and Hungary and 40 by each of the Lower Houses. On ordinary occasions, the 60 Austrian and the 60 Hungarian deputies sit and vote in separate Chambers, but it is provided that if no agreement can be arrived at in this way, the two bodies must meet together, and without further debate, give a final vote, which is binding on the whole monarchy. The jurisdiction of the Delegations is limited to Foreign Affairs, common finances and war. We should surmise from the above that it is the President of the Hungarian Delegation who has made the warlike speech, as it does not appear that any speaking takes place in the joint meeting.

A paragraph appeared in the *Shen Pao* on Monday relative to the former detective Tsao Si-yung, which we are informed is inaccurate.

On Saturday afternoon one of the crew of H.M.S. *Sapphire* was buried with naval honours. The unfortunate man had been ashore on general leave, and died of alcoholism and collapse after a short illness.

The Chinese crew of the pilot boat *Ruby* arrived at Shanghai on Sunday in the *Ichang*. Their vessel was wrecked last week, having struck on a rock while running for shelter at some place south of the Saddles. The pilot had been put on board a foreign vessel previous to the accident. The crew managed to save some of their things and were taken to Ningpo in a junk.

The China Navigation Co.'s str. *Changsha*, which arrived here on the 7th inst., is a new vessel built for the Australian trade by Messrs. Scott & Co., of Greenock. She is built of steel, has a tonnage of 2,500 tons gross, and is 314 feet long. Her engines are on the triple-expansion principle, calculated for a high rate of speed, the

cylinders being 25 inches, 40 inches, and 62 inches in diameter, with a piston stroke of 48 inches. The *Changsha* is fitted with all the latest improvements, including Hastie's steam-steering gear, and the passenger accommodation is furnished in elegant style.

We mentioned a few days ago the particulars of an action brought by the charterers of the steamer *Decima* against the Captain and owners, for damages for the detention of the steamer by the Government at Saigon in the interest of the Opium Farmer, who had found smuggled opium on board. The claim was for \$3,283.83, and Sir George Philippo gave judgment, which he had reserved, on the 28th October. He gave the plaintiffs only \$202.83, an amount which the owners of the steamer allowed to be due for balance of freight collected etc., but which the owners had asked to be allowed to set off against the fine of \$20,000 that had been imposed on them by the Court at Saigon. The Judge held that the detention of the steamer was a case of *vis major*, for which the owners were not responsible, and the loss by which must fall on the charterers, and he gave the plaintiffs no costs, because they might have recovered the \$202.83 in the Summary Court, and the main question in dispute had been decided against them.

An Elbing correspondent informs *Kitchin's German Trade Review* that during 1885 the Schichau shipbuilding yard delivered 18 torpedo boats to Germany and 2 to China, and there are now in commission 4 boats for Germany, 8 for China, 9 for Russia, 4 for Italy, and 2 for Austria-Hungary.

A naval court of enquiry into the loss of the steamer *Normanton* was opened at Higo on the 1st of November before Mr. Tronp, H.M.'s Consul, Capt. Logan of the s.s. *Travancore*, and Capt. Gulland of the s.s. *Claymore*. The enquiry was expected to last some days. The great loss of life is said to have been due to the unwillingness of the Japanese passengers to get into the boats though the steamer was sinking under them; as, unfortunately, she came off the rock on which she struck, and foundered in deep water. The steamer had 110 passengers, and 20 crew. The chief mate appears to have been the last of the survivors to leave the ship. One A.B. was drowned in lowering the boats, six Lascar firemen refused to leave the steamer, three died in the boats and three "committed suicide." The boatswain was left on board the steamer by the boats, but was picked up the next morning. There was no one on board who could speak to the Japanese passengers in their own language. It would be unfair to comment on this, which is the captain's evidence, until we have the whole report of the enquiry.

The *China Mail* believes the following changes in the British Consular Service in China will take place shortly:—Mr. Colin Ford, Registrar of Shipping at Shanghai, goes as Acting-Consul to Soatow, relieving Mr. Mansfield, who goes to take charge at Pakhoi, Mr. C. F. R. Allen, the Consul at the latter port, having been transferred to Amoy. Mr. George Brown, in charge at Kiangchow, will take up the appointment of Registrar of Shipping at Shanghai, Mr. Octavius Johnson having gone to take charge at Kiangchow.

The *Rising Sun* of 3rd November asserts that there is no foundation whatever for the *Shen Pao*'s recent statement that Japan had offered China £15,000 in settlement of the recent difficulty, and that Mr. Drummond had refused to accept the offer. Japan, it says has done absolutely nothing to require the offer of an indemnity to China and the settlement is as far off as ever, because China will not see this. The 32nd meeting of the Commissioners was held on the 28th October, on which date it was arranged to postpone further meetings for a week.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a rather remarkable article on the future of China, which it

regards as requiring only an effective army to make her the most powerful of nations, which would be true enough if numbers were the key to success. England and France, by their wars with her, have begun to teach her to fight; her partial adoption of western civilisation dates from the great war of twenty years ago; and some far-seeing statesman may advise her to go to war again, that she may make a further advance. In such a case she would probably select Russia, Corea, or Japan as her adversary; and the *Jiji* trusts that it will not be the last of the three. This is a clever enough speculation; but we believe that the statesmen of China are too sincerely devoted to peace, to be willing to fight for the sake of the advance in material civilisation that war may bring in its train.

There is no doubt, says the *Daily Press*, that Fung A-fung, who was kidnapped in a steam launch recently by Chinese soldiers, has been beleaguered in Kowlung city. He was first sent to Canton, but the Viceroy there, fearing complications, refused to have anything to do with him. He was then sent to General Fong in Hoi Fung, who is accustomed to deal with such cases. He apparently had no scruples, and Fung lost his head. Most strenuous representations are being made by the Hongkong authorities to the Chinese government on the subject of the kidnapping. It appears that when Fung jumped overboard from the launch in the hope of escaping from his captors, he was only 200 yards from the Hongkong shore, but he was recaptured as has been mentioned before.

A correspondent of the *Daily Press* gives a very different account of the state of things in Tonking to that which we summarised a few days ago. He says that there are more pirates in the country than there were while the late war was going on, and that the Black Flags are no longer afraid of the French troops, and are continually attacking trading junks and defenceless villages, so that it is impossible to move with safety on any of the rivers. The native *Tirailleurs*, who are merely coolies armed with a rifle, desert in numbers, and some of the French Foreign troops are being sent to the country, it is said. Hanoi, where M. Paul Bert resides, that is having anything done to improve it; Haiphong, the chief sea-port, being as neglected as ever. A telegraph clerk was recently murdered between Haiphong and Hanoi, at a place where steam launches are constantly passing, and two foreigners, returning on a junk from Tuyen-quan, were attacked and only saved by the timely arrival of a steam launch at the spot. The silver mines of Thai-nguyen and the coal mines at Haloong Bay are held by well-armed Chinese and Annamites, determined to keep off intruders. It seems to be the letter of a disappointed person, who makes things out much blacker than they really are.

If the *Courier d'Haiphong* does not exaggerate, and there is no reason to believe that it does, things are going on very satisfactorily in Tonking, under the enlightened administration of M. Paul Bert. Already a large trade has sprung up between Laokai, the frontier town near Yunnan, and Hanoi, caravans, consisting of tea, tin, medicines, and opium, arriving constantly at Hanoi from Yunnan. There are still some bands of so-called pirates in the country, but they are being rapidly dissipated by the French troops. Welcome rains had come to the rescue of the rice crop, which was suffering from drought, and the province of Thau-hoa had had an extraordinarily good cotton crop, and considerable quantities of this staple were arriving at Haiphong and being shipped on to Hongkong and China. Four men and a quartermaster of the gunboat *Lion* had been unfortunately drowned at Tuyen-quan, their boat being capsized by a gust of wind.

Miscellaneous Articles.

CHINESE LOVE OF FLOWERS.

THE unusually fine show of Chrysanthemums this year has made the Public Gardens and the Green House very attractive during the last week or two, and for this the community is much indebted to the Honorary Secretary to the Garden Committee. China is the original home of these flowers, and those who remember the displays of them in the Temple Gardens will be able to compare them as produced here under the careful supervision of Englishmen, with the best that London is able to exhibit. We do not think that Shanghai need fear comparison, this year, at all events, when these flowers surpass anything we have hitherto seen, for richness and variety of colour and form. And in a few days the yearly show of Chinese cultivated chrysanthemums in the City will afford us an opportunity of judging how far we have come up to, or equal, or excel these flowers when they are cultivated solely by natives, who are so fond of them. The common love of flowers is one of those sentiments which bind the East and West together. The foreign resident in China everywhere notices that the people of this country have hearts that can admire that thing of beauty that grows out of the ground. If you travel in the mountains, the Chinese seem strangely insensible to the loveliness of the scenery, and when the sunset is gorgeous, the mule-driver and the country farmer on his donkey never seem to admire it. But man, woman and child have a love for flowers, and this shows itself in many ways, it is curious to find in an old book of the fourth century that a species of willow, with short leaves and leaf stalks and with purple flowers, was much valued at that time on account of its flower resembling a crane, in having a full formed beak, wings, tail-feathers and feet. A grub lived upon it which when it became old was metamorphosed into a butterfly of a red and yellow colour. Women kept this as a pretty toy and called it the bewitching butterfly, because it was supposed to have the power to make their husbands love them. At that time also the Jessamine and the Molihwa, recent arrivals from Arabia, were greatly esteemed for their fragrance, because it was noticed that most native Chinese flowers were scentless. These two plants were not like the orange which, when removed to a more northern climate becomes a mere hedge thorn with no fragrance. Fond of their sweet odour, women bound these flowers with silk threads of various colours, and put them in their hair. As it was long ago, so it is now, Chinese women and girls never like to be without a flower in their hair. If they can have a scented lilac they feel most happy. If it is a flower not fragrant, they are happy, though somewhat less so. But when they cannot get flowers from the house-court in

the city, or the garden in the country, they will buy an artificial flower which imitates moderately well the real one, and this will still make them happy and vain, though to a slighter extent. Everyone knows that the artificial flower manufacture is an industry of enormous proportions in this country. It employs thousands of hands in large cities, and is distributed among the families of the poor, so that the small and lisson fingers, that are not engaged in embroidery or other needlework for the use of the rich, may still have an occupation, which, while it brings them in a little money, also cultivates their taste. But even the classics, old as they are, have evidence on this point, as may be seen by looking into them.

The national characteristics of the Chinese can be traced in the germ in the Book of Odes as well as in any production of their literature. When Sir John Lubbock was lately selecting from the world's literature a hundred books that should be specially read as an epitome of the whole, he placed among them the Confucian Classics. What could be his motive? Is not Confucius himself somewhat dull? Is he not wanting in imagination, and has he not limited himself too much as a historian to the moral duty of a public censor? To this it may be replied that the accusation is true. He was sensible himself to the power of historic teaching in others, but he lacked historic genius himself. There is this, however, to be said for Confucius. He has preserved for us the Book of Odes, which describes, with a thousand genuine touches of truth and nature, what China was in the time of the Kings of Israel and Judah. This would please Sir John Lubbock. Here are the peach, the plum, the bignonia, the lotus, the cherry tree. The luxuriance of the leaves of the pear caught the poet's eye. Wherever he saw the mulberry tree with its soft green he was pleased. The millet then as now covered the plains of the North. At that time the never-ceasing call for firewood in populous China had not yet bared the mountains of their trees, and there were forests which equalised the climate and rendered the famines of later times impossible. The monkeys, stags, bears, and antelopes, could live in old China as they cannot now, because there was in many places an extensive forest region. All this is depicted in the Book of Odes, and it shows that the Chinese, as a people, were then in some essential points much the same that they now are. The commonest flowers among the poor Chinese, and found in the little gardens of the cottages scattered over the face of their country, are such as the China aster, the convolvulus, the balsam, the hollyhock. Every cottager, man or woman, likes to have them and will not be without them if he or she can help it. These are the very plants which with others unknown here are also common enough in English cottage

gardens. The China aster has of course gone from this country to England. The balsam grows wild in some parts of the Presidency of Bengal and has spread from thence as a favourite garden plant to the most distant countries. When the skilled English and German workmen come in thousands, as they will do to aid in manufactures and in the mining and railway industry of China in coming years, the love of plants which they bring with them and which they will find among Chinese workpeople with whom they will be in contact, will awaken a sympathy which will help powerfully to maintain harmony. The utility, moral and social, of the love of flowers is manifest when it is considered how this feeling helps men of different races to think kindly of each other.

THE RACE MEETING.

MAN, being reasonable, must organise his play as well as his work. He has been defined as the only animal that laughs, and this may be taken perhaps to mean that he is the only animal that amuses himself consciously and intentionally. The young of all, and even the old of some animals play, but man is the only animal that plays systematically; when the other animals organise themselves into bodies, as many of them do, it is for the serious business of life, the providing themselves with homes or food. It is reserved for civilised man to co-operate in the provision of recreation; and with the English stock and its descendants, the racing of horses is the highest form of amusement. A writer in the *China Review* told us not long ago, that the Tartars of old amused themselves with horse-races, and to this day the Manchus at Peking show much more interest in the races than the Chinese do. In whatever country of Europe racing has been introduced on a large scale, it has been imported from England; the slang of the race-course is English all over the world. The misguided people who think that racing requires any apology are apt to justify it on the ground that it improves the breed of horses; a statement which is true in itself, but whose only value is to satisfy the consciences of those who would otherwise pretend to be shocked at public money being given for Queen's Plates. Of racing generally, however, we may aver with Mr. Hale's Double, that "so much has been said and, on the whole, so well said," that we may turn to our more immediate object, the Shanghai Autumn Meeting, which is just over. There is a general consent that it has been a successful meeting on the whole. As usual a large number of people, who hoped for better luck, have lost more or less money, and a few, who hardly expected it, have made money; and as man differentiates himself again from the beasts by being a betting animal, only the sternest moralist will find fault with this harmless and temporary transfer

of what, to be consistent, he must allow to be dross. The weather and the state of the course have been all that could be desired. The fixture was a little later than usual, and there was some fear that a premature burst of winter might destroy the pleasure of the meeting; for, to the average holder of a ticket, the outing in the open air, the gay company, the unusual tiffin, which is a sort of three-day wedding breakfast without its responsibilities, in one word the holiday, are the great inducements to come to the Grand Stand at noon for half a week, and do no work until sundown. To judge by the applause which greeted the winners as they were led past the Stand, there was much less actual interest in the racing this meeting than usual. There was a perfunctory shout after every race, but it was less than half-hearted, and it was on very few occasions that a real burst of applause greeted the success of a single-barrelled owner. It has been suggested that this apathy is partly due to the overpowering weight of one big stable, the owner of which is supposed not to really know how many ponies he has in training, and who actually entered sixteen ponies, and with them carried off eleven prizes out of twenty-three. It is said that all the fun of racing is spoilt if one man can afford to buy up at any price every old pony with a record, and every promising griffin, and has influence enough to call on every prominent jockey to ride for him. Humble owners whose poverty confines them to one animal, are supposed to be crushed out of the struggle by the big stables, and racing suffers in consequence. It may well be doubted whether these objections are just. The big owner contributes his full proportion to the cost of the racing; he enlarges the fields, which every sportsman recognises as an advantage; he raises the quality of the whole sport, by being able to bring his ponies on to the course in the highest possible condition. It is probable that every one of the small owners would be a big owner himself if he had the means. Moreover, if the small owners really thought that the sport was injured by the preponderance of the big owners, they could apply the remedy themselves. It has been proved over and over again, as at this last meeting, that money will not secure the winner of the Maidens; for the first three in the Maidens run on Thursday belonged to single-barrelled owners. Let them refuse to sell their ponies, which have now a record, if they are actuated by the pure love of sport, and the big owner with all his money is helpless. The fact is that this grumbling has no solid foundation; the ideal of a race-meeting in a settlement like this is, no doubt, one in which sixty or seventy or a hundred men should each own and train a pony, which he has bought on his own judgment and trained on his own system, and that they should then come together and race their ponies

together. It would be sport indeed, but probably a trifle flat; and from the earliest days in Shanghai, there have been similar complaints of the preponderance of some one or two stables. Anyway, it makes no difference to the majority of spectators; they only care to see enough ponies, brought to the highest pitch of which the China horse is capable, flash by with bright jackets, and to them there is no monotony in old gold and peacock blue coming in first eleven times out of twenty-three. Speculation, the soul of sport, is not depressed by it, there is just as much glorious uncertainty about the sport; our own prophet, than whom there is no better judge of ponies and their performances in China, only got eight firsts right through the meeting, though in his prophecies for the second and third days, he had the advantage of the previous running to guide him. One thing we may safely say; there has never before been a meeting at which there was less suggestion of sharp practice of any kind, and less sign of the seamy side of racing on the turf, or in the enclosures, or the stables. There was indeed one foul claimed and allowed; but in this case there was not the faintest suspicion of unfair dealing, it was recognised by the owner of the pony fouled as well as by the stewards that the fault lay entirely with the pony, *Cheapside*, which has a disagreeable habit of boring his neighbour. The details of the meeting we have already described; the general verdict was that never was a meeting better managed, never was the comfort of all concerned better provided for by the stewards, with more continuous success.

CRIME IN LOWER BURMA.

The annual report upon criminal justice in Lower Burma, just issued, contains a good deal of information, interesting now when the lately annexed and adjoining territory of King Theebaw occupies such a prominent position in the English press and when the depredations of the dacoits are subjects of daily discussion. The return which deals with the year 1885 shows that the total number of crimes reported to the authorities during that period was 48,663 as against 43,046 in the previous year. There was also a corresponding increase in the number of criminals brought to justice. The greater bulk of the increase in criminal administration fell upon the shoulders of the honorary magistrates, to whom the report gives much credit for the satisfactory manner in which they discharged their functions. A considerable amount of the increase in crime took place in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions, where the ordinary annual number of convictions for offences of the lesser magnitude, was more than double the usual number. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Judicial Commissioner in advocating the punishment of the whip, which is recommended as having the most successful results with fresh criminals. The overcrowded condition of the jails is another reason advanced for the substitution of this mode of punishment in preference to prison confinement. It is remarked by the Chief Commissioner, that sentences of the Court of Original Jurisdiction are more frequently reduced in Burma than in any other province, and he advises that the appellate courts will

recollect the weakening effect of such a practice in their decisions. Amongst the cases which came before the Special Court of Rangoon during the year, was one in which a number of persons were convicted of participating in a bull-fight,—not an exhibition in the general acceptance of the term, but a combat in which two bulls were opposed to each other. The strange point in connection with the combat was its judicial sequel, by which the magistrates ordered the bulls to be destroyed as instruments of gaming. But the Special Court very properly reversed the decision, and held that the justice had no power to confiscate or destroy the animals, which were not correctly speaking instruments of gaming and thus not liable to confiscation under the act. The portion of the report dealing with the proceedings in the Rangoon courts shows that here the number of robberies and dacoities fell by 10, while there was an increase of from 4,348 to 6,113 in other offences, as compared with 1884. The number of murders in the Lower Province according to the report of Mr. W. F. Meres, officiating Judicial Commissioner, was 127 last year against 143 in 1884, while there were slight increases in dacoity which numbered 125, house breaking 932, and cattle theft, 1,364. The Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo reported a decrease in crime in his district during the year, observing that the majority of bad characters crossed the frontier and committed raids in Upper Burma. Dacoities and robberies increased in Hantawaddy and in Thonga. The Deputy Commissioner of the latter district attributed this to the loosening of the reins of administration in consequence of the war in Upper Burma. Mr. de Courcy Ireland, Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division states in his report that he is not at all satisfied with the provisions of the law as it stands, and gives it as his opinion that crime in Burma has been steadily, if slowly mastering the government for some years past, while Mr. Meres holds that what is wanted is the judicious administration of the existing laws. Mr. Meres in the course of his report observes "I have already remarked upon the late rising. But it would be difficult to present an adequate notion of the lawlessness which then set in. Even people of education and respectability in certain localities became imbued with the notion that the British Government had come to an end altogether, and the effect upon the ordinary population and bad characters may be imagined. The bonds of society were, for the time being, completely ruptured and every one did as was right in his own eyes. An almost universal reign of plunder and violence set in, in which the chief sufferers were the foreign population, Chinese, and natives of India. The chief offenders, at least in the plain country, were not the Shan rebels, but Burmese marauders drawn from a criminal population, which it has always been difficult to keep in check and which now broke loose for a time from all restraint. Save in the matter of arms and food, the Shan insurgents conducted themselves with comparative moderation in the matter of plunder. The evil consequences produced by this state of things showed itself (though the rebellion proper had been suppressed) by a burst of violent crime in the Sittang and Pyuntaza subdivisions, which it will be a matter of much time and difficulty to deal with." He is a very strong advocate of the punishment of whipping, and of the re-drafting of the whipping act (VI of 1864). In a table he shows to what extent this mode of correction was applied in his district during the year. Of the total number, (28,376), of persons punished, 1,194 were sentenced to whipping, and 1,830 to rigorous imprisonment with fine or whipping or both. The severest whippings did not exceed 30

stripes while the average was about 15. A fact which shows that the bamboo was sparingly if firmly administered.

THE FRENCH MAIL PAPERS.

It was the silly season, and, certainly, the dull one also, when last mail left home. The fullness of the stagnation that was stirring, to use the language of the excellent Mr. Poddles, is shown by our having been unable to find any paragraphs which would interest people here in the source from which we have for some years obtained mail items. This probably never happened before. Bulgaria is the foreign topic and Mr. Parnell's Tenants Relief Bill the domestic one, and on neither is anything very striking said. But "The Chance of War," in the *Spectator*, is worth reading for the estimate of the part which the diverse peoples who make up the Austrian empire may compel the Hapsburgs to play. These sentences are the kernel of it:—

Austria, it is true, could remain quiescent even if Bulgaria were occupied or submissive to St. Petersburg; but then, is quiescence reasonably probable? We doubt it greatly. The Germans of the Monarchy, always at war with the Slavs, would think the Hapsburgs timid, or wholly surrendered to Slavism. The Magyars, always keeping themselves with difficulty above the Slav masses of Hungary, would think their last hour at hand, and have already signified through M. Tiesza that their Kingdom will not bear the Russians in Bulgaria. The Poles of Galicia who paid such honour to Prince Alexander would be enraged by the thought of such a victory for Pan Slavism, and the Serbs and Wallachs would see in it the destruction of all their hopes for the future. Above all, the composite but well-cemented Army, which in many ways is Austria, and which the Hapsburgs will not offend, would see in the whole transaction a defiance and a challenge which, from the continental point of view, it would be almost shameful not to accept, and would demand to be led into the field. We doubt if the statesmen of Vienna, long-suffering and cool as their experience has compelled them to become, would be able to resist pressure so varied and so severe, and should doubt the continued humility of the Austrian Emperor, *Kaiser Franz Joseph*, but that would only throw Turkey into Russian hands, and he is much more likely to declare for the freedom of the Balkans, and risk the chances of what would be, from the strategical point of view, a defensive war. Austria, it is true, has seldom been successful in war, and the present Emperor has twice been seriously defeated, and has lost self-confidence; but still the Hapsburgs have never been ruined by war, and the Emperor may trust that in the long-run neither Germany nor England can afford to abandon him. He will have the aid from the first of Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, and great sympathy from Italy, which, if France threatens Germany, must almost perforce declare on the other side. As we have said, the Austrian statesmen will avoid war, and are not above listening to projects of partition; but there is a limit to their patience, and it is said to be already reached. At all events, the cue has been given to all correspondents and interviewers, that Russia will not be permitted to occupy Bulgaria, nor to carry its "moral conquest" beyond a certain point. What that point is, is not defined; but we may be nearly certain that the present demand of Russia for the command of all Bulgarian troops will, if conceded by the Regents, be found to go beyond it. The Austrian Court is not warlike, but it is essentially military.

The *Saturday* sees no reason to doubt the wisdom of the policy of "Watch and Strike in Bulgaria" which it has advocated, and therefrom derives comfort. "France, China and the Vatican" commences with a statement on the strength of Sir Rutherford Alcock's recent long letter to the *Times*, which is incorrect. The former Minister to Peking positively asserts that there are no protestant missions in Szechuen. It would be impossible unless he

is very much changed, and men at his time of life don't as a rule change, for Sir Rutherford to make any statement, however trifling, otherwise than as a positive assertion, but that is only his way and does not mean that he knows anything special of the matter he happens to be writing about. There may have been no protestant missionaries in Szechuen in his time, but that is a long while ago. Before these riots broke out this summer there were members of the China Inland Mission and of the Methodist Episcopal Mission residing in Chungking or in the province, and there may have been ladies and gentlemen belonging to other bodies there. The story of the dealings between the Vatican and the French Government is dealt with by most English papers this mail, who are as a rule anti-French. None of them that we have seen say anything of the weakness of Leo XIII in the latter part of the negotiations, though that has excited the surprise of many of the lay foreign Catholics in China, to put their opinions and feelings mildly. "Journalism of the Future" is a smart skit on Miss Willard, who, as we saw in a paragraph the other day, proposes to cleanse, exalt and spiritualise the press by the aid, sweetness and light of women. We should like to give extracts from "Pan Slavism," as it puts that peculiar and active part of Russian political life in a clear light before readers, but the want of space prohibits this.

In the general articles, those are interesting—in the *Spectator* on the electric boats that have recently been tried in Europe and America with some success, and in the *Saturday* on natural science two centuries ago, and that on the resemblances between Gulliver's Travels and the *Wasōjiyō* a book of fabulous voyages published in Japan in 1774. These resemblances are very curious, and the explanation of them which will occur to plain readers of the article, is that a copy of Gulliver, which was published forty years before the Japanese book, had found its way to Decima, and some Japanese of an inquisitive turn of mind had become acquainted with some of its wonders. It would not even require that a copy of Gulliver should have been taken to Japan, a Dutch supercargo or sailor might very easily have related as much of the voyages of Captain Lemuel as he remembered—and as books were few in those times, the memories of people about them were much longer than nowadays, when novels are skimmed over by the score, and tons of travels are got through every year. "Triumphant Democracy," by Mr. Carnegie is dealt with in the contemptuous manner which is best suited to a book that is a very serious offence to common sense and good taste. Thus:—

As a whole, the book is of no interest at all. It is bound in red, which may indicate either Mr. Carnegie's democratic fervour or his exact scholarly study of the habits of a Roman triumpher. It is clearly, albeit Yankeeely, printed, and has good margins, albeit ploughed ones. But as a book it is nought. Mr. Carnegie has got together, or his secretaries have got together, from the abundant stores of the United States Black Books, a vast amount of statistics, and Mr. Carnegie has made these statistics the premises of a large number of triumphant syllogisms constructed on one single pattern, as thus:—

All countries which have twenty million pigs where they had only twenty thousand twenty years ago are countries with a perfect form of government:

The United States are countries which have twenty million pigs where they had twenty thousand twenty years ago: Therefore the United States have a perfect form of government.

It was perhaps unnecessary for Mr. Carnegie to vary this very simple syllogism through five hundred pages, and it would be still more unnecessary to spend even five hundred words in criticizing it. The major is false and there's an end on't.

And thus:—

And now for a few farewell words to "dear Matthew Arnold's" friend. In some passages that we have quoted, and in many that we have not, Mr. Carnegie is never weary of dilating on the "insult to manhood" of a royal family and privileged orders. Good Citizen Carnegie, hear the words of the sage. If any one, as you do apparently, feels that he is insulted by the existence of ranks superior to himself, why, then, that person is degraded, and is a snob—a snob irreparable, hopeless, the simple and pure expression of snobbishness. But an English gentleman no more thinks himself degraded by or inferior to an English nobleman, an English nobleman no more thinks himself degraded by or inferior to an English king or queen, than a man of five feet nine thinks himself degraded by or inferior to a man of six feet three. Each rank, Citizen (which thing you and other snobs do not know), is as jealous of its own privileges as it is punctilious in the observance of those of others. Is it, Citizen, an intolerable outrage (we are mistaken if you have not in this book indignantly denied that it is) that you are rich and your workmen at Pittsburgh or where not, poor? The anarchists say it is, and they at least are logical. If any kind of pre-eminence other than the five-foot-nine and six-foot-three business (and indeed there was a great reformer, one Procrustes, who once took in hand to redress that grievance) is retained, then the dignity of manhood is outraged in exactly the same way as by the existence of "Salisbury" and of "Salisbury's" lady the Queen. Divide your money, Citizen, instead of taking dear Matthew Arnold on trips with it, and we shall consider you a softened but respectable person. Keep it and talk about your manhood being outraged by the existence of a royal family, and we shall take the liberty, having already proved it, of calling you and considering you a most undoubted and a most illogical snob. Your sense of degradation makes the degradation, and if you were not degraded you would not feel so. And so, Citizen, with no respect at all, but with gratitude for some amusement received, we are (it is like the other things, convention, and does not degrade us), your very obedient, humble servants—

There is not much use in reading the *St. James's* on Paris, Rome, and Peking seeing that the keynote of the article has been found to be an utterly false note, as all notes are likely to be that take their pitch from the unstable *Li Hung-chang*. But leaving political matters aside, and passing to the general articles in the *St. James's*, some of these are very pleasant reading. That headed "A Curious Country" gives the gist of a book in which a Persian who had made a tour through England gave his impressions of the people and country. It seems a curious book of a curious people, who are we should say seen through Persian glasses made in Paris. And "The Indian Traveller" is one of those interesting sketches of India and some of her people which have been appearing from time to time in this paper. The *Pall Mall* is an ordinary number. Here are some of the notes in the Literary Gossip in the *Athenaeum*:—The new novel by Mr. J. Henry Short-house, author of "John Inglesant," will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. on October 10th. It is entitled "Sir Percival: a Story of the Past and Present," and is in one volume.—The Marquis Teïg, owing to press of work on leaving Europe and to the illness of his son, has been unable to finish his article for the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* in time for the October number, and its publication is postponed until January.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

In its opening article the *Saturday* says of South-eastern European affairs:—

The dangerous possibilities of Russian interference at this time with Bulgaria must always and of course have the first place in the consideration of intelligent Englishmen. But when, as is the case at the moment, these possibilities appear to be counteracted, the mere interest of the political study can be

fairly indulged in. There has hardly been a study of more interest since the great scare of a renewed attack on France by Germany some dozen years ago. The duel between the representatives of Bulgaria (indignant at the action of Russia and no doubt secretly encouraged by the course events have taken) and Russia, equally willing to wound and afraid to strike, is sufficiently attractive; but the fluctuations of general Continental opinion and policy are much more so. No sensible person will attach too much importance to the semi-official apology for his remarkable conduct which Prince Bismarck has recently caused or allowed to be put forth; but it corresponds too exactly with the reason and probability of things to be ignored. It is not at all impossible that Russia has in more senses than one missed her blow. The logical sequel of the Zinkoff *quell-opens* was a descent on Bulgaria immediately under the pretence, at least as good as Russian pretences generally, of preventing anarchy. It is known that the ships and the men for such a descent were ready. If it was not attempted, it must have been either that an access of his well-known heart complaint came upon the Czar, or that Prince Bismarck's license did not run quite so far. In either case the Prince has had a fresh trial, in the racing sense, by which to take the measure of his good ally. It does not seem that he has found it altogether satisfactory.

There seems to be a rather general opinion, and one that appears to be strengthening, that Prince Bismarck's policy has failed on this occasion, and that both he and Count Kalnoky had not reckoned on the strength of public opinion in Germany and Austria, and the determined resistance of Hungary to the arrangements quietly made by the Emperors. Possibilities, such as German national feeling against Russia and Russian against German—which is much the stronger,—bringing about an early rupture, and of Hungary breaking away from the Empire, have been forced on the consideration of statesmen, since the meetings at Franzensbad and Gastein. The silent policy of England has doubtless also had its effect in St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna. These things we may surmise obliged the Czar to act very cautiously, much more so than the indications of his policy a few months ago led us to expect. The disquietude in Europe is summed up in these sentences by the *Spectator*:—

The great German Power which was to be so peaceful has been peaceful, but has produced no peace. Even the Austro-German alliance, which by combining a nearly irresistible mass of trained soldiers under one guidance seemed such a final guarantee, has given Central Europe no security. France is threatening England and defying Germany. Germany is throbbing with expectation of a joint attack from French and Russia, in which, if she were defeated, her very independence might be lost. Half the Austrian Monarchy is clamouring for war as essential to its peace, and the other half is fearing it; while Russia gloomily admits that war must be, though possibly not to-morrow. The health of the aged German Emperor is watched with a burning eagerness, which reflects itself every week on the Stock Exchanges, because it is supposed that his life is one of the best guarantees for peace, as, indeed, we greatly fear it is. The nations are pressing on the manufacture of improved weapons with feverish recklessness, as if time were of the last importance, and even the publicists who denounce the expense dissuade the Parliaments from resistance, and only demand that the policy to be pursued in the approaching war shall be made clear. The repeating-rifle must be bought, they say, if the Treasury is emptied; but tell us who is to be shot?

But none of the Powers seem ready to take up arms against this sea of troubles. The *Saturday* writes scornfully of those who have recently been advocating an alliance between England and Russia, forgetting that this was the Tory policy previous to the Crimean war, and in the above extract seems to sneer at the Czar's want of personal courage, about which no one out of the circle immediately around

him can know anything. A good understanding between the two Powers would be an enormous advantage to both of them, and we are not sure that it would not soon become popular in England, but, of course, the difficulty in the way of entering into it, is the aggressiveness of Russia, and the unscrupulous manner in which she throws off her engagements. The Russians have their own way of explaining their policy, and Madam Novikoff—the O.K. of some years ago, when Mr. Gladstone sat at her feet, and was fired by her into his pamphlet and speeches on the Bulgarian atrocities—appears in this number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, asking: "Why cannot England and Russia shake hands." She puts the personal character of the Czar Alexander III. in a very different light from that in which it is often displayed in some English newspapers:—

The whole situation in Europe has changed this year—or rather seems to have changed. In reality it is not so. A few persons have made an effort to open their eyes, and discovered a well-established fact. That is all. It is an important discovery, no doubt, so important that nervous politicians tremble in their shoes, and appeal to all sorts of magic sounds: "Balance of power," cries one; "immediate danger," shouts the other; "traditional policy," exclaims the third. But all these appeals might as well not be made. The "newly discovered fact" has been known to Russians for years, although clever Westerners have only just found it out. It is, however, only natural that we should know it first, for it relates to our Emperor. Europe has learned to feel that there is once more an Emperor Nicholas on the Russian throne, and that in Alexander III. even the most imperious of Chancellors has found a Sovereign whom no intimidation can dismay and no menaces deter from the path of duty. Some Englishmen, I regret to see, do not like the memory of the great Emperor whose noble and generous qualities are more and more appreciated by history. His resolute courage and unswerving will appear to be reproduced in his grandson, our present ruler. The Emperor Nicholas was undoubtedly a great man, chivalrous, devoted to his country, full of determination. Imperious, he was, no doubt—it is an imperial fault!—but he was not only disinterested, he was generous and noble to the last degree.

According to this lady the Czar Nicholas never wanted Constantinople, nor did his son nor does the present ruler of Russia, all they have ever desired is, not to annex the Ottoman Empire, but to establish the independence of the Slavs and to fulfil those obligations to all the Christians of the East which, as the Emperor Nicholas told Sir Hamilton Seymour, "must never be lost sight of, since Russia cannot recede from the discharge of a distinct duty, however inconvenient it may sometimes be." She says that Russia has taken little from Turkey this century, conveniently forgetting what she took in Asia Minor, especially at the close of the last war.

The *St. James's* thinks that if the Sultan is to be hustled, bag baggage, out of Europe, Cairo would be the place where he could be established with least humiliation, and it is a curious sign of the times what was erstwhile a furiously pro-Turkish paper should speculate in this way. The *Pall Mall* considers that our failure in Burma is chiefly attributable to our penny wise and found foolish way of starving the services, and there is truth in this:—

It is not the officers out there who are to blame so much as the Ministers at home whose chief anxiety was to smuggle the annexation through, as it were, without paying any duty on it in the shape of increased taxation in England or an increased deficit in India. It has indeed been said that with better management the country might have been settled by this time. We do not believe it. The *Times* correspondent (whose excellent information and energetic indictments would, by the way, have lost none of their force by the excision of his personal bias) has even said that "a few months" would have sufficed,

and has insinuated that Sir C. Bernard should be cashiered forthwith, because a wild and intractable country, two-thirds the size of France, is still some of it a bear garden. The *Times* itself has not gone so far as that, but has suggested with a shake of the head that things would have gone very differently under such a man as Sir Arthur Phayre. He was a very able man, but for all that it took him, not two or three weeks, but two or three years (1852-56) to settle the province of Pegu, which contained less than one quarter of the area with which Sir C. Bernard has had to deal in Upper Burma. It is not the men, but the moneys that have been found wanting. In every direction the more expensive branches of the services have been stinted. When Mr. Phayre was killed at Mienha he had not a single officer with him; when Boswell was left to recruit his following, it was because there were not enough civilian officers to break the rebels up piecemeal; when the Punjabee policemen were sent from India, there was only an allowance of one European officer to every 500 of them. The sepoys who blundered into attacking the Chinese were without European officers; and it is only now that an adequate force of cavalry, so essential for guerrilla warfare, has been allowed. With the civil staff there has been just the same false economy. Sir Charles Bernard himself has tried to do the work of any six strong men, and his Deputy Commissioners have had districts as big as 14,000 square miles to deal with. If the law has been badly administered, it is because no one has had time to see to it; and now we are told that the Irrawaddy was allowed to burst its barriers because we could not afford to repair them. The outcome of all this false economy is obvious enough to-day.

In the general articles in the *Spectator* is one on the death of Mrs. Girling, the head of the New Forest Shakers, which opens:—

There must have been something pathetic about the death of Mrs. Girling, the head of the New Forest Shakers, who was believed by her community to have been more than mortal, but who was buried on Wednesday at Lynton in presence of her disciples. The disillusion must have been so terrible. The poor old woman, who was obviously an *ecstatica*, who claimed to show the *stigmata*, and who believed in herself, had passed through seventeen years of extreme poverty and suffering, buoyed up by the belief that she was the depository of a revelation, and that she could not die until the second Commencement. Her awakening from "that the world's death approached"—and it came on slowly—must have been an expiation sufficient for any mental error, and her followers, as they stood around, must have suffered almost as bitter mental pain. They were reduced to a little band, only twenty men and women, the remainder, some hundred and thirty, having fled from the poverty-stricken encampment back into the world of wages, and meat, and marriage; and they had borne all things for seventeen years, poverty and cold and hunger, and severe self-restraint, supported by a hope and a faith which, as they watched their "mother" die, they knew to be, and, unlike the followers of Joanna Southcott, they acknowledged to have been, a figment of their own imaginations. Her death was for them at once the loss of a leader whom they revered as semi-divine, the extinction of the hope that brightened life, the disproof of their enthusiastic creed, and a sentence of exile back into the world which they had quitted, retreat from which, with its struggles, its miseries, and its sin, is one of the temptations of such communities.

But the writer has not taken into account that Mrs. Girling may never, not to her last gasp, have believed that she was to die. She may have believed to the end of consciousness that she was not to die; indeed such a faith would only be natural to such a woman. There would therefore be no awakening and no expiation.

Further on the writer says:—

The message she gave was one not inconsistent with their earlier faith; and as to her discipline, the poverty, the vegetarianism, the constant labour, the inflexible continuance she enforced, that raised no difficulty in the way of faith. Half mankind prefer to prove their faith by acts rather than by life, love

restraints as some men love license, and are attracted by asceticism as by a continuing pleasure. Man's contempt for his own desires is instinctive, and the creed which imposes no burdens makes no devotees.

We fancy that in this need for a certain truthfulness—or, rather, unconsciousness of falsehood—lies the explanation of a very puzzling fact in modern history, the rarity of religious imposture at once successful and deliberate. One would have thought it would have been frequent. The temptation to a bold and unscrupulous man of a certain order of capacity to plead a new revelation, and declare himself its divinely authorised exponent, must be very considerable. It is so easy, as far as experience teaches, to find followers; the followers of a prophet must be worshippers; and such worship, involving as it does obedience, the willing reception of the prophet's ideas as truths, and a position among mankind limited only by the number of disciples, must be very attractive.

The *Saturday* has several short and bright articles on passing topics, and in one of these it makes the threats of the *Figaro*, and other papers in Paris the occasion of urging on the Government "to organize, arm, equip and distribute our patchwork of warlike material, in a manner really consistent with the requirements of the present and the future." The *Figaro* asked if England forgot that five hundred thousand men and three hundred torpedo-boats would make very short work of her arrogance, &c., which is of course mere bombast, as France has not half a million of men to spare to invade England and not so many torpedo-boats, all counted. But we quote this as a sample of the stuff which some of the Parisian papers have been serving out to their readers, and we dare say they like it; the only danger in it is that John Bull will lose his head and throw away millions in a panic.

The *Athenæum* reviews favourably Dr. Smith's life of William Carey, D.D., Shoemaker and Missionary, and gives interesting extracts relating to the famous mission which he and Marshman and Ward established at Serampore. A batch of novels are noticed, but none of them seem to be above what critics call the "readable" kind, and we know how unreadable most of these are. The *Literary Gossip* is copious, but we only notice a few new notes. A new man, who for several years has been residing in the North, chiefly at Copenhagen, has just finished a work on the wanderings, religion, culture, and conquests of the earliest Scandinavians, entitled 'The Viking Age.'—Mr. Hodder's 'Life and Work of the Earl of Shaftesbury' is now in a forward state of preparation, and will be published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. during October.—Mr. T. Craig Brown is writing a 'History of Selkirk shire; or, Chronicles of Ettrick Forest.'—A monument was unveiled last week at Antwerp to the memory of Henri Conscience.—The first volume of the letters of Baron Ricasoli is to be published this month at Florence.

Outports.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I am informed that the little trouble about the French Cathedral has been satisfactorily arranged. The Cathedral is built on the site once occupied by Viceroy Yeh's Yamên and many Chinese think they have us much right to the ground as the French missionaries, and from this the foreigners and Chinese who worship there are constantly subjected to annoyance when going or returning.

The authorities are still praying for rain and making pilgrimages on foot to various temples and to the parade ground east of the city. The authorities all dress in mourning, *Son Yi*, on these occasions. Of four to five hundred prisoners recommended

for liberation only some ten per cent. have been set free, and the people say that such half measures are not likely to appease the angry gods.

Disquieting news continue to be received from Kuangsi. The focus of the disturbance appears to be in the neighbourhood of Yü lin Chou, about two or three days journey inland from Pakhoi, and the same distance from the banks of the West River. The deportation of unemployed soldiers called *Yu-yung* continues. Hundreds of such have been passed into Ku ngai and Hunan of late. Many of them probably manage to elude the officers in charge of them, and join the disaffected bands roaming over various parts of Kuangsi and converging towards Tungking.

3rd November.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On the 19th we had a very cold wind from the North which sent down our temperature to near freezing. We have since been almost ten degrees below freezing on one or two mornings. To all appearance the winter threatens to be both early and severe. We have been having unusually late rains. It was raining as late as the evening of the 18th, and again all day on the 20th and our streets have been deluged with mud. All our visitors have gone but we hear of some who are still coming here. Two of the British Legation students have started for a six weeks' tour outside the Great Wall, doing Kalgan and Dolonor, to the old capital of the Mongols, the summer palace in Tartary at Jehol and thence by an entirely new route to Shanhai Kwan and the Gulf. The season is so far advanced that the British Minister has put off his intended visit to Corea until the spring, when he will present his credentials to the King. The German Minister, we are also happy to learn, has now thoroughly recovered from his somewhat serious indisposition. The health of our community continues good. Bishop Wilson delivered a second and very powerful sermon last Sunday evening to a large audience and has now taken his departure for the south. The repair and extension of the Chapel in the Episcopal Church Mission Compound have been completed, and certainly the work reflects great credit upon Bishop Scott. Some of the ornamental work has been done, we believe by his own hand. The altar is magnificently carved and gilt, a new addition has been made on the south side for the harmonium and on the west side a new entrance with an ornate addition, vestry, baptismal font, and belfry have been added. All through the inside are handsome tablets and scrolls with beautifully executed passages from the Scriptures and Prayer Book; the glass lanterns have parts of the hymns and the Prayer Book tastefully inscribed in gold letters on them; the font is a handsome Chinese porcelain water urn mounted in a massive hardwood stand with a porcelain vase adapted with a foreign metallic handle. The bell is suspended under a very artistic little China pavilion on the roof of the chapel. On the sides of the entrance are cut into the stone the words used by Joseph "This is none other than the house of God and the Gate of Heaven." The Bishop is to be congratulated on the completion of the work; it is to be hoped that the Church will soon be filled with a Christian Chinese congregation. The Brereton of the same mission are on their way out in the s.s. *Changsha* which left Glasgow on the 8th of September, and are bringing with them two young ladies who are to conduct a girls' school in the old premises of the American Episcopal Mission.

The French Consul at Tientsin and his family and the new German Consul—Dr. Retich, formerly at Singapore—at the same

port, have been visiting their ministers, and we have been honoured by visits from several financial and other luminaries of the same quarter, so Peking must be increasing in importance. They are very busy at the French Legation at present, and we scarcely ever see any of its members. The repairs outside the British Legation are nearly completed; the Minister's quarters are still in the midst of confusion, but it is hoped they will soon be in a condition to receive the Envoy and his family; the Minister at present occupies the first Secretary's quarters. One of our old student interpreters, Mr. O'Brien Butler turned up a fortnight ago, nine weeks out from St. Petersburg. He had been spending three months in the Muscovite capital, studying Russian. It is difficult to conceive what use his knowledge of this language is to be, unless he should be appointed to some Consulate on the frontiers of Russia, say in Central Asia, Mongolia, Manchuria or Northern Corea. He is for the present appointed to Ningpo, and has left for that port. The Inspector-General and Mr. Liot returned to Peking on the 23rd, after an absence of a little over five months. A considerable number of Customs students are expected here this autumn to study the language and preparations are being made for their arrival at the students' quarters in the Customs old Lane. To facilitate these arrangements, Mr. Russell of the Chair of Astronomy and Mathematics in the College, is moving back to his old quarters in the Tsungpu lane. The Rev. Mr. Stonehouse and family, from your settlement, have arrived to join the East Mission of the London Missionary Society. We have had very strange weather for Peking—cloudy skies, heavy rains, drizzle and Scots mist, but after a month of this a change has come. North wind and sunshine now prevail. If this continues we shall be obliged to take more than our accustomed quantity of dust.

29th October.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

We have been visited lately by most unseasonable rains and many travellers between this and Tientsin have been severely drenched. The shallows in the river scarcely admit of even the small native house-boats reaching Tungchow while "the House-boat" proper does not attempt to ascend beyond Matow, and the steam-launch cannot even get to Ho-se-woo which as you know is our half-way house to Tientsin. Consequently the journeying has to be done by road and the roads are still so much under water as to make cart traffic very difficult and even horseback is hardly pleasant, particularly in rain. A storm from East to North at length cleared the air and we have now settled into our winter cold with wind at N.W.

How is it none of your Argus-eyed Correspondents at Tientsin, nor those of your contemporaries have remarked the ominously long stay which Mr. Ladygenski, the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires*, has been making in Tientsin. It is always considered here that diplomatists are up to mischief when they visit Tientsin, and certainly the Russian *Chargé* did not go there merely for change of air. The enterprising correspondent of a contemporary is of course habitually silent about Russian affairs here. By the way I am told the gentleman in question is here just now bear-leading a canny man from "Gleskie." I think he calls the place, who is armed with a box full of blank contracts in which he thinks he is going to entangle the "Prence." I wonder if this is the same party who made some astounding contracts lately with a Taotai named Liu, at Port Arthur. Some representative of a Shanghai engineering firm went there with a recommendation from Mr. Tong King-sing, and the amiable Liu negotiated contracts with him for several hundreds of thousands of taels

worth of machinery. The wily Tao-t'ai who is head of the torpedo department drew up the contract, signed and sealed it, but, neglecting the trifling formality of delivering it, he was able to let it drop when he heard the French were coming to take charge of all his torpedoes and workshops. What the Canby Scot said to it all, or whether all or any part of it is true, is more than I can tell.

30th October.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Steamers and sailing vessels are coming in freely now that the season is nearly over, and fortunately there are thousands of pea boats ready to sell their wares, although at present the price is rather high for new pens. One would hardly suppose any portion of the crops could have been lost by the summer floods, for it looks as if there were a greater supply of pulse on the market than at the same period in previous years, yet the distress caused by the inundations is undoubtedly very severe, and the donations by the high authorities evince a proper appreciation of the state of things. Thus, we hear the Empress has contributed Tls. 10,000, the Governor General of Moukden Tls. 10,000, General Tsung Tls. 500, &c., &c. We hear that these sums will be distributed by a trustworthy mandarin. Let us hope the poor people will get most of the money, and that the shroffage will be moderate. A family can live well in this province for 10 taos = Tls. 1.00 per month, of course, exclusive of opium and such like luxuries, and therefore the donations if fairly distributed will go a long way.

Jack Frost has appeared two or three times, and the north wind is colder every time it blows. The weather, however, is very pleasant and bracing, and 10 degrees of frost are not felt much unless there is high wind.

5th November.

FOOCHOW.

Dr. Gabriel, German Consul for this province and Formosa, paid his first visit to this port last week. Shortly after his arrival he made official calls in the city, accompanied by the captain and first officer of the German gunboat *Wolf* (all in full uniform) and by Mr. Cowles who, during Mr. Wingate's absence, is acting German Consul at Foochow.

We hear that the Viceroy, supported by two Tao-t'ais, received the above party with more than ordinary politeness, and that a friendly conversation was kept up for fully two hours, thus making it quite lively for Mr. Cowles who also acted as interpreter.

Two days afterwards the Viceroy returned Dr. Gabriel's call at the U. S. Consulate, where an excellent tiffin, (with Chinese as well as with foreign viands) was provided. This visit again lasted two hours; a good sign that the high native officials and the representative of Kaiser Wilhelm must have got on well together.

When leaving again in the *Wolf* for Amoy, Dr. Gabriel expressed his great satisfaction at his reception by the Viceroy, and he was full of praise of all the kindness shown to him by his Foochow colleagues and by those of the community with whom he had come in contact.

The failure of a big Salt farmer took place on Thursday, the 28th ult., the amount of liabilities exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars. Many leading Chinese Banks, we are informed, are partners in the above loss, and we hope to be able to publish in our next issue an estimate of losses of each of the Banks.

The following statistics of the tea export to Australia and New Zealand to date may be of interest to our readers:

E. & A. S. Co	6 stms.	7,333 895 lbs.
Gibb Line	5	6,408 220 "
C. N. Co.	6	6,022,975 "
Sundry via Hongkong.....		78,296 "

18,843,386 lbs.

—Echo.

Peking Gazette.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

September 14th.—(1) P'an Chün-yu is appointed Salt Controller of Shantung.

(2) A Memorial from the Governor-General at Foochow reporting the transfer of the new cash mint, for the establishment of which sanction was obtained last year, from the Dockyard and Ship-building department at Pagoda Anchorage to the Arsenal at Foochow.

Some time since the permission of the Throne was solicited for the construction of furnaces at the ship-building yards for the casting of a government cash currency. The supply of cash having run short and the old cash foundry having fallen into disuse, it was thought that labour might be saved by making use of the existing machinery at the dockyard, and that destruction of the coins might be prevented by lowering the standard weight.

In due course a reply was received from the Board of Revenue consenting to the appropriation of Tls. 20,000 or Tls. 30,000 from the defence fund to serve as an initial capital, and they sanctioned the purchase of copper and lead and payments for freight, etc., upon the scale laid down by statute. They stated, however, that they considered .085 of an ounce, the proposed weight of the new cash, too light, and they called for the same weight as that given to the cash cast in the Peking mint in the year 1853. They added that the proposed meltage discount on the lead and copper was not in accord with the statutory allowance, and they wished some satisfactory understanding to be come to with reference to the issue of the cash in part payment of salaries and its acceptance in a similar manner for payment of dues and duties.

As there is a considerable pressure of work just now at the Naval Yard, the officers attached to which cannot spare the time to attend to other matters in addition to their own duties, and, moreover, there are no empty premises on the establishment, it has been decided by the Financial Commissioner, in consultation with the Board of Reorganisation and the Grain Tao-tai to whom the Memorialist is indebted for this report, to place the new foundry in a spare corner of the Arsenal in the city of Foochow. The officer in charge of this Arsenal, an expectant Prefect by name Chang Mien, is a zealous and conscientious official who is accustomed to overseeing work. The Prefect of Foochow was accordingly instructed to consider arrangements with Chang Mien, and an advance of Tls. 20,000 was made to them from the defence fund. They reported in due course that they had repaired the empty buildings in the Arsenal which were referred to above, adding several more buildings, in which five sets of furnaces were erected, each furnace containing five fires. Workmen have been engaged, moulds prepared, and copper and lead purchased, additional officers being attached to the department for the superintendence of the work, which was commenced with an experimental essay on the 5th of July last.

It had to be pointed out, however, that the Board of Revenue had decided that the cash should be one mace, or a tenth of an ounce, in weight in order to put a stop to fraudulent coinage.

Now the individuals who indulge in these malpractices do so for the sake of the profit

they can make, and as the cash weighing .085 of an ounce which is now being turned out will only just pay for material and labour, not only will it not pay to forge the cash, but there is nothing to be made out of making a similar coin. If, however, the weight be raised to a tenth of an ounce, there will be a considerable loss on the manufacture, while the weight would be such a temptation to the class above referred to, that the coins will be melted down as fast as they are turned out, and the result will be that in a few years hence there will be as great a dearth of cash as ever. Permission is accordingly solicited to adhere to the weight of .085 of an ounce originally determined upon.

With regard to the meltage discount on copper and lead, the statutory allowance is 9 per cent on a mixture of 54 catties of Yunnan copper and 46 catties of lead. The proposed discount of 15 per cent is, admittedly, higher, but the mixture consists of equal parts of copper and lead, and Japanese copper melts more to waste than Yunnan copper.

With regard to the allowance for labour and fuel, this is based upon the regulation scale of Tls. 3.2 2.7 for every 150 catties of clean copper and lead. 170 catties of the cash now to be cast will require 6,400 cash as payment for labour and fuel, and the weight of the copper and lead being above the standard scale, the allowances for fuel and labour can easily be adjusted accordingly. The price of labour and of charcoal is higher than it used to be, but the excess when values are computed in silver, is limited in amount.

As regards the expenditure of the new department, it was earlier fixed at Tls. 200 a month, but this was when it was contemplated that the Naval Yard would undertake the work in addition to its other functions. Had the superintendents of the yard been able to superintend the work, no extra payments would have had to be made for wages and so forth, but now that the work cannot be undertaken by the naval yard, and the arsenal is to cast the cash, the cost for erecting furnaces, construction of moulds, wages of superintendents, etc., cannot be met by the amount of Tls. 200 a month which was the original estimate, but as the payments will not be made from the original capital fund and will not be a charge upon the regular accounts, permission has to be requested for the extra disbursement required.

The standard rate at which cash used to issued in part payment of troops, etc., was 1,000 cash per tael. At the time this standard was fixed the tael was not worth so much as 1,000 cash, so that the rate was gladly accepted by everyone, but in the year 1819, when the value of the tael had risen to 1,300 cash odd, cash payments were suspended by Imperial sanction.

The present value of the tael is still higher than in early years, and if the cash be issued at the present rate dissatisfaction will probably be manifested. Taxes and the like payments have hitherto been claimed in silver, and in view of the difficulty of remitting cash from Fuhkien, the cash paid for fractional items of taxation have been changed into silver when remitted to the provincial capital. There is the same dearth of cash in the various prefectures of Fuhkien as at Foochow itself. The fluctuating nature of the cash supplies at the various places would militate against insistence upon the acceptance of cash in payment of duties, and of the remittance of cash to Foochow. The original intention for which the cash were to be cast was to put right the condition of things caused by the high price of silver and the scarcity of cash, and permission has accordingly again to be requested for the issue of the new coin to the money shops to be exchanged by them for silver at the current rates of the day, that the capital invested by the Government in their manufacture may be recovered. When the price of silver has reached its

level and there is an ample supply of cash in circulation, rules will be considered for the issue and receipt thereof in part payment of salaries and customs duties, etc.

Steps will be taken by the local authorities to put a stop to illicit coining of cash as well as the destruction of the coin, the circulation of illicit cash being at the same time strictly prohibited.

Rescript: Let the Board concerned take cognisance.

September 15th.—The Governor-General at Canton solicits His Majesty's sanction for the bestowal of marks of approbation upon a Chinese subject who has purchased the rank of Taotai, for his zeal and patriotism in collecting subscriptions abroad for the maritime defence of Kuangtung.

It would appear from the report of the Financial Commissioner that Chên Sū-wên, the officer in question, who is a native of Tsêng-ch'ing Hsien in Kuangtung, has sent from the port of Pei-li (卑叻嗎? Brisbane) in foreign parts the sum of \$23,051 which he has collected there by subscription. He states that \$1,500 of this amount have been contributed by him at the direction of his mother, that \$1,551 were contributed by Cantonese merchants in small sums, and that the balance of \$20,000 is his own contribution. The Financial Commissioner commends the patriotism which leads this officer and his fellow countrymen to remember the land of their home when so far away, and he requests that application may be made to His Majesty for the bestowal of marks of approbation upon the Mother of Chên Sū-wên, upon Chên Sū-wên himself, and upon the Cantonese merchants at the above named port who have contributed to the fund. Chên Sū-wên, the Commissioner adds, purchased the rank of Taotai with four commutative steps of rank four years ago at Foochow in connection with the payment of contributions on tea and opium. He also obtained a patent of rank of the second grade for his grandparents and his own wife.

The Memorialist recommends that in accordance with rule, the mother of Chên Sū-wên should be allowed to erect an honorary tablet to herself in her native place, and that a tablet with the words "Zealous in the public good and a lover of patriotic deeds" should be given her; also that an Imperial Tablet should be given to the Chinese Guild at Pei-li to be reverently suspended by the members above the image of their patron deity, the God of War.

It is requested that the Board may be called upon to determine the form of reward by which the contribution of Chên Sū-wên himself should be acknowledged.—Request granted by Rescript.

September 16th.—Chên Ch'ing-yün (陳卿雲) is appointed Secretary of the Superiorate of Instruction.

September 17th.—The whole of this day's *Gazette* is filled with reports of the disaster wrought in different portions of the province of Chihli by the heavy rains of August.

The Governor-General Li Hung-chang reminds His Majesty that in reporting, upon the 7th of August, the effects of the heavy rains in July upon the rivers and the low-lying lands of the prefectures of Tientsin, Pao-tung and Ho-chien and the Sub-prefecture of Chi-chou and other parts of the province, he gave it as his opinion that a repetition of the rains which had already worked such havoc would be attended with consequences, the gravity of which he could not venture to contemplate. The contingency which was dreaded came to pass, and heavy rain fell day and night on the 15th of August and again on the 22nd, swelling all the rivers to such an extent, that they could not carry off the volume of water poured into them, which accordingly spread itself over the low-lying ground, flooding even some of the higher lands.

The grand canal burst its banks and flooded the region of Hsiang-ho Hsien and Wu-ch'ing Hsien; an affluent of the Peiho, known as the Ch'ao-pai Ho, also burst in several places in the T'ung-chow Sub-prefecture, flooding an area extending over that Sub-prefecture, Hsiang-ho Hsien, Ning-ho Hsien and Pao-ti Hsien. So with the Chu-lung river, which burst its banks in various places in the Districts of Li and Kao-yang, the waters from which flowed into An Chou and carried away the embankments there, numbers of villages in the vicinity of them being flooded to a depth of several feet. Tientsin, which is the point of concentration for nine rivers, is under water on all sides for over a hundred li, over which area all the crops have been destroyed and the houses have tumbled down. In Yung-ping Fu, too, and other places along the river which flows from Jê-hoh past Lu-lung Hsien, Ch'ang-li Hsien, Cho Ch'ow and Lo-tung Hsien into the sea, similar floods have occurred. The town of Yang-ping was flooded to a depth of several feet in some places and over ten feet in others, with immense damage to buildings generally, while such was the strength of the flood that, in the places it encountered in its progress, nearly everything was swept away. Rescue parties were organised in different places which went about picking the people up or supplying them with grain, and not a few lives were saved thereby, though mishaps were unavoidable in the more unfrequented parts, and full details have not yet come to hand. From the Ch'ien-an, Ch'ang-li, Lo-tung and Fu-ning Districts reports have not yet come in, as communications are interrupted on the Eastern roads. The extent of the floods this year is declared by the people to be quite abnormal, and the area affected is so wide that the suffering is specially heavy. Agents have been sent in every direction to ascertain the extent of the damage and to rescue the sufferers where necessary, seeing that supplies of silver and rice are promptly sent forward, where the distress is urgent, for distribution from house to house. It was impossible to do anything to repair the numerous breaches in the embankments when the water was at its height, as the materials could not be at once got together, but now that it has somewhat subsided, measures will be at once taken to repair them, the recipients of relief being employed for the purpose, in the hope that the land may thus be drained in time for the next spring sowing. The breaches which are of chief importance are those in the Ch'ao-pai river and at the outlets of the Pei-ho river, while the work at P'ing-chia Tung will be on a specially large scale. The Taotai at T'ung Chow and an expectant Prefect have been deputed to survey these breaches and prepare estimates of the cost of repairing them, other officers being similarly told off to inspect the breaches at the places known as Chuan Ch'ang (the brickyards) and Huo-shao Tun, etc., etc.

The Memorial concludes with an announcement that Ts. 100,000 have been appropriated from the provincial treasury for the immediate relief of the sufferers, whose wants, especially in the eastern districts of the metropolitan prefecture, are too large to be met by the earlier grants of money and rice sanctioned by His Majesty.

For decree see *Gazettes* of Sept. 4th and 5th.

(2) A similar story is told by the Governor of Peking with reference to T'ung Chow, San-ho, Cho Chow and Pao-ti, and application is made for a grant of 50,000 piculs of tribute rice for distribution amongst the sufferers.

(3) The Governor-General Li Hung-chang reports that he has found it necessary to issue Ts. 43,200 to the Taotai of the Ta, Shun, Kuang Circuit for urgent repairs to the embankments of the Yellow River in the Tung-ming District.

September 18th.—(1) The Governor-General solicits the bestowal of rewards upon several military officers who were recently successful in effecting the capture last year of one Yuan Hsien, a prominent Annamese pirate, who had leagued himself with Chinese pirates in Ch'iu Chou and Wu ch'uan and had committed numerous acts of pillage off the coast of Yai Chou, Tan Chou, and Kan-ên Hsien in the K'ung-chou prefecture of Hainan. The vessels which were sent against the pirates met with a desperate resistance, but the fight finally resulted in the capture alive of the aforesaid Yuan Hsien and fifteen others, over a hundred pirates being killed and five junks sunk, while thirteen persons who had been kidnapped by them were rescued. Six soldiers were killed in the encounter and thirty-two were wounded.

(2) The Governor-General at Foochow reports the payment by Liu Ao, late Taotai of Formosa, now under sentence of death for embezzlement, of certain monies which were ordered to be recovered from him. Liu Ao has presented a petition setting forth that the monies which he was earlier called upon to refund consisted of the following items:—

Pay drawn for soldiers that did not exist	11,654
Money deducted by him from camp followers' allowances	4,532
Steamer charges	10,063
Total.....	26,249

Of the above, Ts. 13,388 has been met by the sale of his effects and property in his native place, his property at his official residence having realised Ts. 1,340, a further sum of Ts. 10,000 being paid for him by the gentry and people of T'ai-chow. This left a balance unprovided for of Ts. 1,526, which he had now succeeded in borrowing from his relatives and friends, and begged permission to pay in, in full satisfaction of the sums he was called upon to refund.

The Memorialist observes hereupon that Liu Ao has thus refunded the monies he was called upon to disgorge within the limit of twelve months which was assigned him, and he begs to report that the portion of the payments made in Foochow is now going forward by the hand of an officer who is travelling to Peking with Government remittances. He has to add that Liu Ao has given a bond for the payment by the 7th month of certain further items demanded of him by the Board on other and separate counts, and as soon as this money has been paid he will start for Peking.

(3) The Governor-General of Yunnan and Kweichow reports that, in consequence of delays in the arrival of the subsidies due to Yunnan from other provinces, he was obliged, in the beginning of 1885, to anticipate his remittances by a forced loan from three banking establishments of Ts. 400,000 on the following terms, viz: that the money was to be paid by them at the ordinary rate current at Yunnan Fu, promissory notes being issued for the amount, which was to be redeemed from the remittances due, repayments being made in twelfths of Treasury weight which are Ts. 3.6 per cent higher than the ordinary market rate, representing interest at 6 li per tael per month for six months (7.2 per cent per annum) it being understood that at the end of the half year further interest would be given. The anticipated remittances, however, did not arrive either at the proper date or in the full amounts, with the result that more than a year has elapsed without the lenders obtaining repayment of their advances. There is, consequently, a large amount of interest to be made up over and above the Ts. 3.6 per cent, difference between the touch of payment and refund, which represented six months interest. It is now proposed to make the lenders pay up the difference of Ts. 3.6 upon their advances, which will then have been made in Treasury touch, and to pay

them interest at 6 li per tael per month from the date of their advances to the date of repayment, upon arrival of the remittances due. It is requested that a Decree may be issued ordering the provinces concerned to forward their contributions without delay. Rescript issued accordingly.

Official Paper.

PROCLAMATION ON MISSIONARIES.

Proclamation by Kung, Tao-t'ai of Shanghai, for the protection of Christian Missionaries and converts.

Since the removal by Decree of the prohibition against the erection of chapels by Protestants and Roman Catholics at the time of the opening of trade between China and foreign nations, several scores of years have passed and these missionaries have leased houses, obtained possession of ground and gone about preaching their religion in accordance with the regulations provided by treaty, their sole aim being the inculcation of the practice of virtue and having no design of interfering with the business of the people. Such of the subjects of China as wish to become converts may lawfully do so; as long as they abstain from evil doing, there is no law prescribing inquisition into or prohibition of their action. Every Chinese subject, be he of the gentry, merchant, literate or artisan class, may carry on his vocation in peace; where there is no underhand dealing there need be no apprehension; one and all rest under the benevolent care of the Throne. Being so favoured, it is their duty not to invent imaginary causes of dislike, and spread them through the country. Quite recently there was an outbreak of ill feeling between converts and people and consequent disorders. It proved on enquiry that these originated in apparently trivial jealousies and bickerings, slight causes which nevertheless eventually involved the missionary chapels in destruction. The ignorant common folk conceived a prejudice in their minds, which was taken advantage of by two or three rascals who delighted in mischief, and did all in their power to foment the turbulent elements and increase the growing ill-feeling. To these disturbing influences were added the local bad characters and vagabonds, who were induced by the prospect of netting some profit for themselves to join the movement. The result was a serious affair, the consequences of which it will be no easy matter to remedy. The task of inquiring into the case has been entrusted to officials unconnected with the locality, and therefore disinterested: they will not fail to make a searching investigation. The ringleaders and prime movers will suffer according to their degree of culpability; the less blameworthy by imprisonment; the more guilty will involve in their expiation their families and possessions, for the consequences of such misdoings are manifold and far-reaching. Let those who suffer owing to ignorance take these words to heart; and let the well-doing feel compassion.

The High Authorities have recently instructed me to carry out the Imperial Commands conveyed in the Decree of 27 August, 1884, which was to the effect that throughout the provinces missionary chapels were to be sedulously protected and anything in the shape of disturbances prevented. I have accordingly ordered all officials in every jurisdiction to act in strict compliance with the Imperial will, and it is now my duty to issue this urgent proclamation for the information of all persons in the circuit of which I am Intendant. Bear in mind, that when missionaries live in the midst of your villages, you and they are mutually in the relationship of host and guest. Under ordinary circumstances it is your foremost duty to act towards them with courtesy and forbearance; should there

arise any misunderstanding requiring to be set right, let each submit his side of the question to the local authorities for equitable arbitration and decision; your officials have the necessary power and influence. You must be careful on no account to give rein to ill considered resentment, and fall, owing to the impulse of a moment, into the net of the law. I have over twenty years' experience of the coast as an official and am thoroughly conversant with international business, with which I have long been specially occupied. I am not one afraid to do my duty though it may be troublesome, and what I say to you in this proclamation is uttered in all earnestness. More is involved than the mere protecting of missionary chapels; the weal and woe of yourselves, your homes, and your livelihood are assuredly concerned. Let each of you as are fathers and brothers do your utmost to teach the necessity of turning away wrath and putting an end to strife. Cast your eyes ever on the warning example which has preceded, and avoid a day of repentance in the future. This is my earnest wish. Do not disobey this urgent and special proclamation.—(Translated from the "Hu Pao" of 1st Nov.)

27th Oct.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

1886.

Stewards:—J. M. RINGER, Esq., A. MYBURGH, Esq., W. HOWIE, Esq., J. J. KESWICK, Esq., R. MACKENZIE, Esq., A. ALBERT, Esq., O. SCHUFFENHAUER, Esq.

Acting Clerk of the Course:—FRANK MAITLAND, Esq.

Secretary:—BARNES DALLAS, Esq.

FIRST DAY,

Thursday, 4th November, 1886.

Favoured by the most inspiring atmospheric influences, the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting commenced to-day. The course was in the best of order. At the time of the first race which started very punctually at noon, there were comparatively few spectators on the Grand Stand, but the irregular and non-paying portion of the assembly outside the rails and along the road was well up to the average, John Chinaman mustering in the numbers that he is accustomed to do, when there is some form of entertainment provided free, gratis, and for nothing. The Stand was enlivened with the usual festive decorations, and later in the day when the ladies began to come down resplendent in holiday costume, many sporting the colours of some favourite horse, or more correctly speaking, of the owner, the scene was a very pretty one indeed, and but for the prevalence of queues and the Mongolian features of a large portion of the spectators, the illusion of a meeting at home was all but complete. At first the proceedings were characterized by an absence of excitement which to those accustomed to the yelling and shouting of an English race course must have been not at all unpleasant. The professional book-making fraternity was of course some absent, their place being very noiselessly filled by amateur knights of the pencil who laid against the field in well bred whispers. There were a few very "horsey" looking gentlemen about the enclosure who might have been accidentally dropped out of a handbox labelled Newmarket as far as their costumes went.

The attendance while the first two races were being run was small, but became better before the Maidens, and after luncheon the Grand Stand was well filled, a good number of ladies being present. The Tao-tai, and his staff, arrived about twenty

minutes past three and he was received by the Stewards; he took a seat on the Stand and seemed to enjoy the racing and the refreshments. The good race for the Maidens and the increase in the numbers of spectators made things livelier, but, still, there was throughout a falling off in the interest shown in the sport. The victory of *Dunkeld* was generally expected and was well received, but there was scarcely any cheering as *Councillor* was led in winner of the Criterion. *Tioga's* win, was on the contrary, very warmly welcomed, as the public enjoy the defeat of the ponies representing large stables. It was the same when *Conqueror* won, and the dead heat in the Jockey Cup produced about as much amusement & excitement. *Athos* won the Pagoda Cup very easily and the race for the Racing Stakes was one of the best of day.

The arrangements were very good throughout there being little delay incurred between the races. As there were so many people present, a number of ladies had to wait for fifteen till the first relay of ladies and gentlemen had finished.

The Municipal Band under the leadership of Chev. M. Vela played the following programme:—

- 1.—Polka—"The Fanfare" *D'Albert.*
- 2.—Waltz—"Soiree d'ete" *Waldteufel.*
- 3.—Overture—"Guillemo Tell" *Rossini.*
- 4.—Waltz—"The Mikado" *Bucalossi.*
- 5.—Grand Selection—"La Fille de Madame Angot" *Lecocq.*
- 6.—Waltz—"Visions d'Amour" *Delbruck.*
- 7.—Polka—"Bonne Bouche" *Waldteufel.*
- 8.—Galop—"Sans Facon" *Hitz.*

The first item on the programme was:—

- 1.—THE MALOO PLATE.—Value, Tls. 100
—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Entrance, Tls. 5.—
Half-a-Mile.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Ten Broeck's dun <i>Dunkeld</i>	11	7..1
" Buxey's bay <i>Fun</i>	11	7..2
" Rodney's dun <i>Juno</i>	10	12..3
" Sassoon's grey <i>Hoogly</i>	10	12..0
" Sassoon's grey <i>Warrior</i>	11	1..0
" John Peel's dun <i>Merry Monk</i>	11	4..0
" Globe's grey <i>Atlas</i>	10	12..0
" Julius' grey <i>Con Impeto</i>	11	1..0

This was a very tame affair indeed. After a loose start *Dunkeld* obtained the lead, *Fun* coming close a good second, while *Merry Monk* and *Juno* struggled neck and neck for a hundred yards or so for the third place. Mr. Hart Buck's mount, *Dunkeld*, held the lead very easily all through, and gradually increased the distance between him and the second horse, while *Juno* pulled away from the blue and silver, and came up closer to *Fun*, in which order the race finished.—Time, 59½secs.

- 2.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale.—Second Pony to save his stakes—One Mile.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Sassoon's grey <i>Councillor</i>	11	1..1
" Buxey's grey <i>Cheapside</i>	10	12..2
" John Peel's grey <i>Bandsman</i>	11	4..3
" Chouffeur's grey <i>Fasque</i>	11	12..0
" Godolphin's grey <i>Nectar</i>	10	9..0
" Ring's cream <i>Pretender</i>	10	12..0
" Toeg's skewball <i>Herschel</i>	10	12..0
" John's dun <i>Susewind</i>	11	1..0

After a slight delay occasioned by the unwillingness of *Nectar* who plunged a good deal, nearly unhorsing his rider once or twice, the field was got off in good style. Away they went, *Bandsman* in front but going too hard to maintain his start. He was closely followed by *Fasque* and *Susewind*. *Councillor* overhauled him before the Monument was reached and then a sheet might have covered the first three horses. But after this *Cheapside* pulled away and hardly pressed his legally named opponent, who however in the parlance of the law had the court with him from this, and obtained

a favourable verdict by a length, *Cheapside* second and *Bandsman* third, but the latter did not weigh in. Mr. Raynell, on *Bandsman*, did not know he was placed, hence his failure to weigh in.—Time, 2min. 10sec.

3.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Value, Tls. 200; Second Pony, Tls. 50.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Major's grey <i>Tioga</i>	10 12..1
„ Lintom's chestnut <i>Rosy Morn</i>	10 12..2
„ Rodney's bay <i>Grantham</i>	10 12..3
„ Chouffleur's grey <i>Springfield</i>	10 12..0
„ Ring's black <i>Apology</i>	11 1..0
„ Sassoon's grey <i>Tigris</i>	11 1..0
„ Sassoon's grey <i>Ficker</i>	10 12..0
„ H. Sylva's bay <i>Streamaway</i>	10 12..0
„ John Peel's grey <i>Tally-ho</i>	11 4..0
„ Buxey's grey <i>Friolity</i>	10 12..0
„ John's grey <i>Puck</i>	10 9..0

This was the big event of the day and the interest of the spectators was greatly accelerated thereby. A great many more arrivals took place at the Grand Stand before the race, most people, especially the lady votaries of the turf, waiting for this event before putting in an appearance. Unlike the two preceding races which lost much of their interest through the result being more or less foregone conclusions, the Maiden Stakes were contested by a field much more closely matched, and the issue was altogether an event of the future. The field was also by far the largest yet seen, and several of the ponies ran neck and neck in the fancy of their supporters. A good deal of betting took place upon this race, the chief favourites being *Rosy Morn*, *Grantham* and the winner *Tioga*. Out of the total number of entries no less than seventeen were scratched, leaving eleven to contest to honours between them. The start made, away they went in capital style, the fast and merry clatter of their hoofs upon the hard soil telling how quick the paces was. *Rosy Morn* galloped along half a length in front of the field, *Tioga* going with an easy swinging stride at his side. But the pace was the pace that kills, and *Rosy Morn* had, half way round, to give way to the spotted rider who handled his mount, him to the front gradually, but with a dead certainty. Still, till almost the finish, it might have been anybody's race. A splendid spurt was then made by *Grantham*, and *Apology*, and *Streamaway* also put on steam and pulled up well in front, the remainder of the field being in loose straggling order. Coming near the finish *Tioga* strained every muscle, and was kept well up to the effort by his rider. *Rosy Morn* struggled gamely but it was no use in the end, although the place resounded with the hopeful cry of his backers, "*Rosy Morn* wins." But the rider of the plucky little grey whipped him up with vigour and finished a winner by barely half a length, *Rosy Morn* second and *Grantham*, close at his head, a good third.—Time, 1min. 34½sec.

4.—THE CLUB CUP.—Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Griffins at date of entry allowed 7lbs.—Two Miles.

	st. lbs.
Mr. John Peel's grey <i>Conqueror</i>	11 1..1
„ Sassoon's grey <i>Chartreuse</i>	11 1..2
„ Mat. Dawson's chestnut <i>Montezuma</i>	11 4..3
„ Howie's grey <i>Optimist</i> , late <i>Slideaway</i>	10 12..0
„ Weed's dun <i>Farewell</i>	11 1..0
„ Sidney's bay <i>Oriole</i>	11 1..0
„ Head's grey <i>Holborn</i>	11 1..0
„ Mat. Dawson's grey <i>Cuckoo</i>	11 1..0

After the luncheon, which was laid in very good style and duly appreciated, the visitors were in excellent mood to enjoy the remainder of the sport, and when the momentary excitement occasioned by the arrival of the Taot'ai heralded by the beating of cymbals and, preceded by the

usual procession of dependants and soldiers, had subsided, all eyes were turned upon the promising looking field which entered for the Club Cup. No less than eight out of the sixteen entries for this event were scratched, amongst them being three of Mr. Sassoon's ponies, two of which had been warm favourites.

This was one of the prettiest contests of the day. The field was close together all through, *Montezuma*, *Chartreuse* and *Conqueror* being for some time almost in a line, while *Oriole* led. The first got the lead and maintained it for a little, the wearer of Mr. Peel's and Mr. Dawson's colours keeping close to his heels. At the conclusion of the first round, passing the Stand, the order of the running was *Oriole*, *Montezuma* and *Cuckoo*, *Conqueror* and *Chartreuse* having fallen into the ruck. But here *Oriole* dropped out altogether, and *Montezuma*, *Chartreuse* and *Conqueror* soon commenced to pull to the front again, and after a most exciting race, *Conqueror* overhauled *Montezuma* who in turn gave way to *Chartreuse* but this was not long maintained. Entering the straight *Conqueror* led by a couple of lengths and passed the Stand an easy winner, *Chartreuse* second with *Montezuma* close up to him, *Farewell* was fourth, *Cuckoo* fifth, while *Oriole* was last.—Time, 4min. 33½sec.

5.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies that have never won a Race.—To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a winning mount before this Meeting.—Weight, 11st.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Sassoon's grey <i>Solicitor</i> , Mr. Ramsey.....	11 0..*
„ Ring's dun <i>Mille Pardon</i> , Mr. Hunter.....	11 0..*

* Deat-heat.

This was a most exciting contest, the two opponents being a wonderfully even match. They got away in a line, but the dun took the lead after a hundred yards and maintained it till half way round the Course when the grey came up and they afterwards ran neck and neck the Judge giving it a dead-heat.—Time, 2min. 13½sec.

6.—THE PAGODA CUP.—Value, Tls. 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50.—For China Ponies, being *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile and a Half.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Sassoon's chestnut <i>Athos</i>	10 13..1
„ John Peel's grey <i>Tally-ho</i>	11 4..2
„ Ring's white <i>Lamplighter</i>	10 12..3
„ Chouffleur's grey <i>Ramises</i>	11 4..0
„ Ring's chestnut <i>Firebrand</i>	11 1..0
„ John Peel's roan <i>Firefly</i>	10 9..0
„ Lintom's grey <i>Dewy Morn</i>	11 1..0
„ Rodney's bay <i>Grantham</i>	10 12..0
„ John's grey <i>Puck</i>	10 9..0

An even start. Passing the Stand *Grantham* was first, *Ramises* second and then the rest well together *Dewy Morn* again went to the front at the Loong-fei gate. Passing the Monument, *Tally-ho* shot ahead and kept it up till the straight was reached when *Athos* and *Lamplighter* came up with him. They passed the winning post *Athos* first, *Tally-ho* second and *Lamplighter* third.—Time 3min. 24½sec.

7.—THE RACING STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Griffins at date of entry allowed 7lbs.—One Mile and a Quarter.

	st. lbs.
Mr. John Peel's grey <i>Bandsman</i>	11 4..1
„ Sassoon's chestnut <i>Red Gauntlet</i>	10 12..2
„ Godolphin's grey <i>Nectar</i>	10 9..3
„ Chouffleur's grey <i>Fasque</i>	10 12..0
„ Mount's grey <i>Wild Dusk</i>	11 7..0
„ Buxey's brown <i>Tycoon</i>	10 12..0
„ Seraph's cream <i>Hard Times</i>	11 1..0
„ Sandy's grey <i>Piper</i>	11 1..0

All got away in excellent style. *Nectar* led for a little, with *Fasque* second at the Loong-fei corner, but the former gave way to *Red Gauntlet* who very soon lost his place to *Bandsman*. Half way round it was still a good race, and might be yet picked up by any of the three. A struggle for place then ensued between *Red Gauntlet* and *Bandsman*, while good form was showed by the rest of the field, notably by *Tycoon* who went very well indeed. *Red Gauntlet* looked like coming on again when he got to the straight, but *Bandsman* gallantly answering his rider's call spurted afresh and won with a little to spare, *Nectar* being a good third to *Red Gauntlet*'s second, *Hard Times* fourth.—Time, 2min. 45½sec.

8.—THE HACK STAKES.—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies (without the restriction to height specified in Bye-Law No. 11) not otherwise entered at this Meeting, and that have never won a Race.—Weight, 10st. 12lbs.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Once Round.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Ring's chestnut <i>Plaisantie</i>	10 12..1
„ John Peel's dun <i>Cruiser</i>	10 12..2
„ Chouffleur's grey <i>Te Saluto</i>	10 12..3
„ Sassoon's grey <i>Mizpah</i>	10 13..0
„ Middy's grey <i>The Kid</i>	10 12..0
„ Buxey's chestnut <i>Jester</i>	10 12..0
„ Harvey's dun <i>Vanity</i>	10 12..0
„ Albert's grey <i>White Lily</i>	10 12..0

This race was a regular scramble. *Cruiser* obtained the lead at the start and kept it all through until *Plaisantie* spurted at the straight and won. *Te Saluto* who came in third might have done better had he got a better start which he did not, owing to the mafao holding his head too long.—Time, 2min. 45½sec.

SECOND DAY,

Friday, 5th November, 1886.

With a continuance of pleasant weather, bracing air, and warm sunshine, this the second day of the meeting had a very favourable beginning. Little change, if any, had taken place in the condition of the course during the night, and business commenced with every prospect of good sport. The result was hardly realized, most of the races being too easily won, as the descriptive notes of each race will show. The same excellent management as that which marked yesterday's proceedings was again shown, and the most captious had but scant room for adverse criticism. One little hitch however, in the shape of half an hour's delay before the start for the second race, after the ponies had been at fault once, occurred.

The attendance in the earlier portion of the day was if anything smaller than that of yesterday, but, as the events had a greater pecuniary attraction, the interest of the male portion of the spectators in the sport was somewhat increased. A good deal of private betting took place, more especially of course upon the big race of the day—the St. Leger. In the first race, the Northern Cup, over half the entries were scratched, leaving a very good field of ten. Mr. Sassoon, who was doubly represented, was again successful with *Warrior*, and he also got the second place with *Hoogly*. Mr. John Peel's victory with *Mistletoe* on the St. Leger was a very pleasing triumph to most of the spectators. Mr. Sassoon again won with *Athos* in the China Cup. The Autumn Cup was carried off by Mr. John Peel's *Honesty* which was a very popular victory; Mr. Sassoon's *Red Gauntlet* being beaten in this race by Mr. Buxey's *Fun* who got second place. This gave two out of four races to Mr. Peel and two to Mr. Sassoon. But the Shanghai Stakes next fell to Mr. Sassoon's stable with *Councillor* who beat *Montezuma*, and in the final event, the Sycee Stakes, the same owner was once more successful with *Piccadilly*, thus securing four out of the eight items on the programme. Mr. John Peel's *Bandsman* was the favourite for this event but he only got second place, *The Llama* *Mix* Stakes

were carried off in good style by Mr Edgar's grey *Superbus* to whom Mr. Sassoon's *Athos* had to succumb. *Superbus* ran well, considering he had been up to two or three days ago on the sick list a week. A very popular victory indeed was that of Mr. Rodney's *Grantham* in the Mongol Cup. In conclusion it may be said that all the fields with the single exception of that for the Shanghai Cup were very well up to the average. The Public Band played the following in the course of the day:—

- 1.—"Haydee"—Overture Auber.
- 2.—"Babiloe"—Quadrill.....Godfrey.
- 3.—"Rosen aus dem Suden"—Walz.....Strauss.
- 4.—"La Mascotte"—Grand Selection.....Audran.
- 5.—"Les Salterelles"—Polka.....De bruck.
- 6.—"La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein"—Grand Selection.....Off-bach.
- 7.—"Dance Souvenance"—Walz.....Waldteufel.
- 8.—March Ceipel.

1.—THE NORTHERN CUP.—Value, Tls. 100—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Winner of the Malou Plate, 10lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half-a-Mile.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Sassoon's grey <i>Warrior</i>	11 1..1
" Do. grey <i>Hoogly</i>	11 0..2
" Buxey's bay <i>Fun</i>	11 7..3
" Chouffleur's grey <i>Springfield</i>	10 12..0
" Godolphin's grey <i>Nectar</i>	10 9..0
" Sassoon's grey <i>Tigris</i>	11 1..0
" John Peel's dun <i>Merry Monk</i>	11 4..0
" Rodney's dun <i>Juno</i>	10 12..0
" Julius' grey <i>Con Impeto</i>	11 1..0
" Weed's grey <i>Marco</i>	11 1..0

Fun and *Warrior* were mostly fancied.

After a false start they got away in close order. *Hoogly* leading by half a length. The rest came in a crowd in which it was hard to distinguish the places. Mr. Sassoon's candidates appeared to have the field pretty well as they liked, while Mr. Chouffleur's promising looking pony *Springfield* as well as *Nectar* was altogether out of the race. At the Widow's monument *Warrior*, who had been, up to this, half a length behind his stable companion, put on steam, and, although *Hoogly* made a good effort he was soon half a length behind him. During the last two hundred yards or so *Fun* came with a rush, but could only get third place. *Warrior* and *Hoogly* passing the post first and second; *Nectar*, *Juno* and *Con Impeto* all together, the others cantered in.—Time, 1min. 1½sec.

2.—THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added—First Pony to receive 75 per cent.; Second Pony to receive 15 per cent.; Third Pony to receive 10 per cent.—For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to the 1st January, 1886—Weight, 10st 7lbs.—Ponies over 14 hands to carry 3lbs. extra for every inch over—Winners of one Race, 5lbs. extra; two or more Races, 10lbs. extra.—One Mile and Three Quarters.

	st. lbs.
Mr. John Peel's bay <i>Mistletoe</i>	10 7..1
" Sassoon's chestnut <i>Gladiator</i>	10 12..2
" John Peel's grey <i>Honesty</i>	10 12..3
" Chouffleur's grey <i>Ramses</i>	10 7..0
" Ring's grey <i>Victorious</i>	10 7..0
" Do. chestnut <i>Firebrand</i>	10 7..0
" Do. cream <i>Pretender</i>	10 12..0
" Lintom's grey <i>Dewy Morn</i>	11 1..0
" Toeg's grey <i>Privateer</i>	10 7..0
" Saady's grey <i>Marauder</i>	11 3..0
" Edgar's grey <i>Superbus</i>	10 9..0

Honesty favourite. This race also commenced with a false start. Then followed a delay of nearly half an hour, owing to the fiasco in which *Mistletoe*, *Honesty* and *Ramses* shared, and afterwards time was lost by *Mistletoe*'s saddle slipping round. But the next effort to get the ponies away proved successful, *Mistletoe* leading with *Honesty* still close behind. There was not three lengths between first and last for the first half mile and *Ramses* and *Privateer*,

Pretender and *Superbus* passed the Stand in the order named, with *Mistletoe* and *Honesty* still together. Near the Long-fei *Superbus* and *Pretender* went to the fore with *Honesty* next, the remainder being led by *Gladiator*. The next change was *Honesty* and *Mistletoe* coming to the front at the seven furlong post with *Superbus* close at hand; then at the half mile *Mistletoe* came away and entered the straight with a lead of several lengths, and although *Superbus* and *Honesty* did their best just before coming to the Stand they were themselves passed by *Gladiator*, who made a splendid effort, but could not get near *Mistletoe*, who won as he liked, the verdict being six lengths. *Honesty* was a bad third, *Privateer* fourth, *Dewy Morn* fifth, *Marauder* sixth.—Time, 3min. 33½sec.

3.—THE CHINA CUP.—Value, Tls. 100—For China Ponies, being *bond fide* Griffins at date of entry—Weight for inches as per scale—Winners, 5lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Sassoon's chestnut <i>Athos</i>	11 3..1
" Lintom's chestnut <i>Rosy Morn</i>	10 12..2
" Rodney's bay <i>Grantham</i>	10 12..3
" Ring's black <i>Apology</i>	11 1..0
" H. Sylva's bay <i>Streamaway</i>	10 12..0
" John Peel's grey <i>Tally-ho</i>	11 4..0
" John's grey <i>Puck</i>	10 9..0

Athos favourites. *Rosy Morn* second.

This race was started punctually, the seven ponies getting away together and for some time running so closely that it was difficult to distinguish their colours. *Grantham* was the first to show out of the rack leading *Rosy Morn* and *Athos*, close together, but passing the Monument *Athos* was in front, with the other two named in attendance, and coming away down the straight won easily. There was a good race between *Rosy Morn* and *Grantham* for second place which the former secured by half a length.—Time, 2m. 10½sec.

4.—THE AUTUMN CUP.—Value, Tls. 100—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

	st. lbs.
Mr. John Peel's grey <i>Honesty</i>	10 12..1
" Buxey's bay <i>Fun</i>	11 7..3
" Sassoon's chestnut <i>Red Gauntlet</i>	10 12..3
" Chouffleur's grey <i>Fasque</i>	10 12..0
" Lippus' chestnut <i>Fuleto</i>	11 1..0
" Ring's cream <i>Pretender</i>	10 12..0
" Julius' grey <i>Con Impeto</i>	11 1..0

Red Gauntlet favourite. *Fun* and *Honesty* much fancied.

After the closest start of the day *Honesty* obtained the lead closely pressed by *Fun* who passed him for a few seconds. But those who had passed their faith to Mr. John Peel's morally named candidate soon had cause for rejoicing, for amidst much excitement he re-passed *Fun* and obtained anew the lead, which he held till after he had passed the judge's box. *Red Gauntlet* made a bold bid for the second place but was unsuccessful, and finished three quarters of a length behind *Fun*; *Fasque* was fourth and *Pretender* fifth.—Time, 1min. 33sec.

5.—THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—A forced entry of Tls. 5 for all Ponies entered at this Meeting except those in the Hack Stakes—First Pony to receive 75 per cent.; Second Pony, 15 per cent.; Third Pony, 10 per cent.—Weight for inches as per scale—One Mile and a Half.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Sassoon's grey <i>Councillor</i>	11 1..1
" Mat. Dawson's ch. <i>Montezuma</i>	11 4..2
" Sidney's bay <i>Orion</i>	11 1..3
" Ring's grey <i>Victorious</i>	11 1..0
" John Peel's grey <i>Conqueror</i>	11 1..0
" Buxey's grey <i>Cheapside</i>	10 12..0

Councillor favourite.

Only six out of seventy-seven entries came to the post, and they went away to a good start, *Orion* soon going to the front closely followed by *Councillor*. Half way round the former at 11 held the lead with *Montezuma* second and making the pace

hot, *Councillor* being third and *Conqueror* a good fourth, the last named going well and encouraging the hopes of his friends. Half a mile from home *Councillor* came to the front followed by *Montezuma*, but the issue was never in doubt, as *Councillor* won easily by five or six lengths, with *Orion* close up with *Montezuma*. *Cheapside* fourth and *Conqueror* fifth.—Time, 3m. 21secs.

6.—THE LLAMA MIAU STAKES.—Value, Tls. 100—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Winners of one Race, 7lbs. extra; of two or more Races, 12lbs. extra; Griffins at date of entry allowed 5lbs.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Edgar's grey <i>Superbus</i>	11 4..1
" Sassoon's chestnut <i>Athos</i>	10 7..2
" John's dun <i>Susewind</i>	11 8..3
" Chouffleur's grey <i>Ramses</i>	10 13..0
" Do. grey <i>Springfield</i>	10 7..0
" John Peel's roan <i>Firefly</i>	10 4..0
" Howie's grey <i>Optimist</i> , late } Slidaway.....	10 12..0

Athos against the field. *Superbus* greatly fancied.

There was again a good start. *Optimist* had the lead for a short distance, but, notwithstanding a short effort *Athos* headed him after the ¼ mile post was passed. Then *Superbus* raced for a hundred yards or so with *Athos*, and the headed him, but they again got on terms and pair came down the straight till opposite Mohawk Lodge, where *Superbus* drew away, but *Athos* again gamely answered the call of his rider, but was eventually beaten by a length. *Optimist* fourth and *Ramses* fifth.—Time, 2min. 11½sec.

7.—THE MONGOL CUP.—Value, Tls. 150.—For China Ponies, being *bond fide* Griffins at date of entry—Weight for inches as per scale—Winners of a Race of more than a Mile, 7lbs. extra; penalties accumulative.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—One Mile and a Quarter.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Rodney's bay <i>Grantham</i>	10 12..1
" Major's grey <i>Tioga</i>	10 12..2
" Ring's black <i>Apology</i>	11 1..3
" Sassoon's grey <i>Solicitor</i>	11 1..0
" Do. grey <i>Tigris</i>	11 1..0
" Do. grey <i>Vizier</i>	10 12..0
" H. Sylva's bay <i>Streamaway</i>	10 12..0
" John Peel's grey <i>Tally-ho</i>	11 4..0
" Lintom's grey <i>Dewy Morn</i>	11 1..0
" Do. chestnut <i>Rosy Morn</i>	10 12..0
" John Gilpin's grey <i>Prince Teck</i>	11 7..0

A dozen started, and *Tioga* at once went to the front, keeping there until half way round where one of Mr. Sassoon's ponies headed him. Passing the half-mile post *Tally-ho* took up the running followed by *Grantham*, with the black *Apology* near at hand and going well; at the Monument ten of the ponies were in a line, but soon afterwards *Grantham* came with a rush to the front, *Tigris* and *Apology* running neck and neck together for some little distance, when the black drew away and gradually neared *Tioga*, who was second and made a gallant effort to get on terms with Mr. Rodney's pony but was unable to do so. *Grantham* won in a canter by three lengths with *Tioga* second and *Apology* third, *Lamplighter* and *Rosy Morn* following.—Time, 2min. 46½secs.

8.—THE SYCEE STAKES.—Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each.—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Winners at this Meeting of a Race of One Mile and a Half or over, 7lbs. extra; two such Races, 10lbs. extra.—One Mile and a Half.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Sassoon's grey <i>Piccadilly</i>	11 1..1
" John Peel's grey <i>Bandsman</i>	11 4..2
" Chouffleur's grey <i>Fasque</i>	10 12..3
" Godolphin's grey <i>Nectar</i>	10 9..0
" Ring's dun <i>Mille Pardon</i>	11 1..0
" Ten Broeck's ch. <i>Wild Jack</i>	11 4..0
" Buxey's brown <i>Tycoon</i>	10 12..0

Mr. Toeg's skewball <i>Herschel</i>	10	12..0
" Mat Dawson's grey <i>Cuckoo</i>	11	1..0
" S-raph's cream <i>Hard Times</i>	11	1..0
" Weed's dun <i>Farewell</i>	11	1..0
" Sandy's grey <i>Peppo</i>	11	1..0

The darkness precluded the possibility of giving anything like an accurate account of the race. *Hard Times* led at the start being closely followed by *Farewell*. Passing the stand for the first time the order was *Hard Times*, *Farewell* and *Piccadilly*. At the Monument the latter began to go ahead and passed the second before the last quarter mile was begun. *Hard Times* raced splendidly, but Mr. Sassoon's candidate was once more too good for the field and ran away from *Bandsman* who had too late taken up the challenge, while *Fasque* had also come up amongst the first three. The finish was *Piccadilly* first, *Bandsman* second, *Fasque* third, *Nectar* fourth and *Cuckoo* fifth.—Time, 3m. 20secs.

THIRD DAY,

Saturday, 6th November, 1886.

There was a slight falling off in the attendance to-day, nor was the weather so cheering as on the two preceding days. The first couple of races took place before a very sparsely filled stand, and the attendance throughout the afternoon was much smaller than we are accustomed to see on the Champions day. The proceedings, also, were on the whole dull, but this is only partly attributable to want of interest in the sport, for there is no doubt that the continued success of one stable, in taking four out of eight races, exercised a depressing effect in the enclosure. When winning ponies are received almost in silence, the opinions of the public are significantly shown. Matters were not improved by the indifferent quality of the sport, for, except in the Flyaway Stakes, there was no really well contested race; most of them were easily won, and even in the great race, the finish was not close. The victory of Mr. John Peel's colours in the first race was very well received, and so also was the win of *Cheapside* in the next race, and a good deal of regret was expressed that the winner was afterwards deprived of the honour and glory of winning, by his pony being disqualified on the claim of a foul preferred by the rider of *Bandsman*. But little need be added to our description of the Champion Sweepstakes in which it was soon evident that *Councillor* had the command of his field, and he won at the last with great ease, in twelve and a half seconds less than he took over the same journey at the Spring meeting and one and a half seconds more than he won in a twelve month ago. Much sympathy was felt with Mr. Mat Dawson for his misfortune in the moment of victory with the good pony *Montezuma*, by whose unlucky fall he lost the Grand National Steeplechase, which fell to the lot of Mr. Seraph's *Hard Times*.

The large stables have had their reward this meeting, Mr. Sassoon, with 16 ponies entered, having scored 11 firsts, 8 seconds, and 2 thirds; Mr. John Peel with 7 ponies, 6 firsts, 4 seconds and 2 thirds; Mr. Ten Broeck with 4 ponies, took 2 firsts and 1 third; Mr. Major, 1 first and 1 second with one pony; Mr. Ring, with 7 ponies, 1 first, 1 second and 3 thirds; Mr. Rodney, with 2 ponies, 1 first, 1 second and 3 thirds; Mr. Edgar, with 1 pony, 1 first; Mr. Buxey, with 4 ponies, 3 seconds and 1 third; Mr. Linton, with 2 ponies, 3 seconds; Mr. Toeg, with 2 ponies, 1 second and 2 thirds; Mr. Mat Dawson, with 2 ponies, 1 second and 1 third; Mr. Chouffleur, with 3 ponies, 3 thirds; Mr. John, with 2 ponies, 2 thirds; Mr. Godolphin, with 2 ponies, 1 third; and Mr. Sidney, with 1 pony, 1 third. The number of ponies refers to the number entered, not that actually ran, at the meeting, excluding the blacks; and we have also excluded the Steeplechase.

The town band was present during the day and enlivened the proceedings by the following programme:—

- 1.—"Merry England"—Quadrille William.
- 2.—"See-Saw"—Waltz Crowe.
- 3.—"Cenerentola"—Overture Rossini.
- 4.—"Toujours ou Jamais"—Waltz Waldteufel.
- 5.—"Un Ballo in Maschera"—Grand Selection Verdi.
- 6.—"Martha"—Grand Selection.....Flotow.
- 7.—"The Hip Loong"—Polka Fearon.
- 8.—March Faust.

- 1.—THE JOINT ACCOUNT CUP.—Value, Tls. 200.—Presented.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Ponies that have raced before 31st December, 1885, 10lbs. extra; Griffins of 1886 that have won a Race before this Meeting, 7lbs. extra; Griffins of 1886, Winners at this Meeting only, 5lbs. extra.—First Pony to receive sixty per cent.; Second Pony, twenty-five per cent.; Third Pony, fifteen per cent. of the Entrance Fees.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—One Mile and a Half.

Mr. John Peel's bay <i>Mistletoe</i>	11	9..1
" Sassoon's chestnut <i>Red Gauntlet</i> ..	11	8..2
" Chouffleur's grey <i>Fasque</i>	11	5..3
" Edgar's grey <i>Superbus</i>	11	9..0

Only four started out of 29 entries. *Red Gauntlet* got away first closely followed by *Fasque* with *Mistletoe* and *Superbus* very close as third and fourth respectively. *Red Gauntlet* continued to make the pace till nearly half way round when *Mistletoe* went ahead and kept the lead despite the efforts of Mr. Sassoon's pony. *Fasque* was a good way behind the second, while at Mohawk Lodge *Superbus*, who was out of the race all along, was even at a greater distance from the third than he had hitherto been. *Red Gauntlet* when coming near the Stand made another desperate effort to come to the front but without success, and *Mistletoe* finished the winner by about ten lengths, *Red Gauntlet* was second and *Fasque* third, and *Superbus* walked in.—Time 3min. 23½secs.

- 2.—THE FLYAWAY PLATE.—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Seven Furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's grey <i>Bandsman</i>	11	4..1
" Sassoon's chestnut <i>Gladiator</i>	11	1..2
" Toeg's skewball <i>Herschel</i>	10	12..3
" Lippus' chestnut <i>Fid-lio</i>	11	1..0
" Sassoon's grey <i>Hoogly</i>	10	12..0
" John Peel's grey <i>Honesty</i>	10	12..0
" Ten Broeck's bay <i>Wild Swan</i> , } late Bath	10	12..0
" Buxey's bay <i>Fun</i>	11	7..0
" Do. bay <i>Cheapside</i>	11	1..2

Cheapside and *Bandsman* favourites. *Hoogly* made the running, followed fast by *Fun* who was soon threatened by *Bandsman* and *Honesty*. At the ½ mile post somewhat the same order was observable, with *Gladiator* in the rear. The seven ponies then ran almost into a line and presented a most inspiring appearance as they raced up the straight. Entering the bushes *Cheapside* and *Bandsman* were pulling away from the others, and on emerging again, the pair were nearly neck and neck *Cheapside* straining every nerve to increase the slight advantaged which he held. A very good race ensued between them past the Stand, and to most of the spectators the result appeared to be a dead heat. The judge, however, gave *Cheapside* first, *Bandsman* second and *Gladiator* third. There appeared to be some indecision for an instant about the numbers, *Herschel's* being put up as third and then taken down.—Time, 1min. 51½secs.

A claim was immediately lodged by Mr. Reynell, the rider of *Bandsman*, of a foul on the part of *Cheapside*. The Stewards at once held a meeting in the matter with the result that the previous decision was reversed, *Bandsman* being declared the winner, *Gladiator* second and *Herschel*

third, a change which caused great disappointment to the owner and friends of *Cheapside*.

- 3.—THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP.—Value Tls. 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners at this Meeting of one Race, 7lbs. extra; two Races, 12lbs. extra; three or more Races, 15lbs. extra.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—One Mile and Three-Quarters.

Mr. Ten Broeck's ch'nut <i>Wild Jack</i> ..	11	4..1
" Sassoon's grey <i>Chartreuse</i>	11	1..2
" Do. grey <i>Piccadilly</i>	11	8..3
" John Peel's grey <i>Conqueror</i>	11	8..0
" Mat. Dawson's grey <i>Cuckoo</i>	11	1..0
" Sandy's grey <i>Marauder</i>	11	1..0

Piccadilly and *Chartreuse* best to win. The start brought out only six out of a score of entries. This was one of the nicest races of the day, the result differing somewhat from the general expectation. *Conqueror* got away first and very little in front of *Wild Jack* who showed splendid form at the outset and sustained it to the end of the long race. As they swept past the stand he was only a head behind *Conqueror*, while *Piccadilly* was third *Marauder* fourth *Cuckoo* fifth with *Chartreuse* bringing up the rear. At the ¾ mile post *Wild Jack* had overhauled *Conqueror* and *Cuckoo* was rapidly doing the same, and when they reached the monument *Chartreuse* surprised the spectators by a decided promise to redeem his good name, by almost overhauling the leader. The two then made the running between them, nearly three lengths separating them from the others. As they rounded the straight, *Wild Jack* was still leading while *Cuckoo* was second, Mr. Sassoon's two ponies being third and fourth. *Piccadilly* was then looking dangerous to Mr. Ten Brock's candidate but *Wild Jack* was still leading as they entered the straight. *Cuckoo* was by that time showing symptoms of having had enough of it and as the field came next into view *Chartreuse* and he were racing together a good distance behind *Wild Jack*. The latter then put on all the pace he could and forged ahead rapidly, although the rider of *Chartreuse* rode his mount hard to win. *Wild Jack* passed the Stand two lengths at least ahead of him and had increased the distance to three lengths by the time he reached the judge's box, *Piccadilly* was third, *Cuckoo* fourth, *Conqueror* and *Marauder* fifth and sixth.—Time, 3 mins. 57½ secs.

After Luncheon sport was resumed with—

- 4.—THE MANCHU STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each, with Tls. 100 added.—For China Ponies that have run and not won a Race.—First Pony to receive 70 per cent.; Second Pony, 20 per cent.; Third Pony, 10 per cent.—Weight for inches as per scale.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Sassoon's grey <i>Vizier</i>	10	12..1
" Linton's chestnut <i>Rosy Morn</i>	10	12..2
" Toeg's grey <i>Privater</i>	11	4..3
" Ring's dun <i>Mille Pardon</i>	11	1..0
" Sassoon's grey <i>Tigris</i>	11	1..0
" H. Sylva's bay <i>Streamaway</i>	10	12..0
" John Peel's grey <i>Tally-ho</i>	11	4..0
" Linton's grey <i>Dewy Morn</i>	11	1..0
" John's grey <i>Puck</i>	10	9..9

Vizier favourite, *Mille Pardon* next in demand.

After a fine start in which *Vizier* and *Tigris* led, the field got away in close order and made excellent running. *Puck* and *Privater* were so close together after Mr. Sassoon's candidates that it was hard to place them from the Stand till *Loong-fei* was reached, where they fell slightly behind *Tally-ho* who had come to the front shortly before they reached the stables. Still the crowd was very closely packed and they came up all together to the ½ mile post where *Tally-ho* rushed forward closely attended by *Rosy Morn*, both of whom carried on the running as far as Mohawk Lodge where

they were passed first by *Vizier* and afterwards by *Privateer*. Mr. Sassoon's pony held this place with seeming ease for the remainder of the contest, and although Mr. Linton's thoroughgoing looking little chestnut did his best, he was not good enough and had to be content with coming in three lengths behind the winner, *Vizier*. *Privateer* was a very close third, *Dewy Morn* fourth, *Streamaway* fifth, *Puck* sixth, and *Tigris* seventh.—Time, 2min. 46½secs.

5.—**THE CHAU-SHANG-KIUK CUP.**—Value, Tls. 500.—Presented by the Employés of the C. M. S. N. Co., of Shanghai.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong previous to date of entry at each Meeting.—To be won at two consecutive Meetings by Ponies, the *bond fide* property of the same owner or owners.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 10; to be paid to the Winner until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive the Entrance fees.—*One Mile*.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Sassoon's chestnut <i>Athos</i>	10	12..1
Rodney's bay <i>Grantham</i>	10	12..2
Ring's white <i>Lampighter</i>	10	12..3
Chouffeur's grey <i>Springinsfeld</i>	10	12..0
King's chestnut <i>Firebrand</i>	11	1..0
Do. black <i>Apology</i>	11	1..0
Linton's chestnut <i>Rosy Morn</i>	10	12..0

Athos favourite. *Lampighter* and *Apology* best to win. *Grantham* and *Apology* strongly fancied.

Over two-thirds of the entries were scratched, and seven started. The field got away in very close order with *Lampighter* having a slight lead, *Athos* coming next, *Apology* and *Rosy Morn* third and fourth while *Grantham* and *Springinsfeld* the latter one of the prettiest ponies in the field, were very much at the heel of the hunt. *Grantham* however improved his position a good deal by the time they reached the ½ mile post. At this point *Athos* continued to lead with *Lampighter* second but when they came to the Monument he had fallen back two places, one of Mr. Ring's ponies and *Grantham* being in front. Still it was anybody's race and when they came out from the bushes *Athos* was again leading, *Grantham* being next, and *Lampighter* third. *Grantham* then looked as if he might still do better, but as they passed *Belle Vue*, *Athos* rushed further away from him and continued to improve matters all the way past the Stand, winning by over two lengths from *Grantham*, with *Lampighter* third, *Apology* fourth, *Firebrand* fifth, *Springinsfeld* and *Rosy Morn* coming in after.—Time, 2min. 1½secs.

A great deal of interest was taken in the next item.

6.—**THE CONSOLATION CUP.**—Value, Tls. 100.—For Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 5.—*Once Round*.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Sassoon's chestnut <i>Gladiator</i>	11	1..1
Toeg's skewball <i>Herschel</i>	10	12..2
John's dun <i>Susewind</i>	11	1..3
Chouffeur's grey <i>Fasque</i>	10	12..0
Godolphin's grey <i>Nectar</i>	10	9..0
Ring's cream <i>Pretender</i>	10	12..0
Mouat's grey <i>Wild Dash</i>	11	7..0
Buxey's bay <i>Fun</i>	11	7..0
Do. brown <i>Tycoon</i>	10	12..0
Do. grey <i>Chepside</i>	10	12..0
Weed's dun <i>Farewell</i>	11	1..0
Sidney's bay <i>Oriole</i>	11	1..0

Gladiator favourite.

An excellent field of a dozen, including six or seven very good ponies, were got off at the first trial without a hitch, *Oriole* leading attended by *Susewind*, in turn followed closely by *Gladiator* also. *Oriole* made the running as far as *Loong-Fei*, where *Pretender* and *Nectar* came up and hotly contested the place with *Susewind*. The quartette continued together up the back straight. At the ½ mile *Fasque* ousted the carrier of the

peacock blue and gold and made matters warm for the others for a little. The field was here a wonderfully close one and it would have required a first class judge to name the winner from out the crowd of struggling animals. In a jumble in which it was impossible to see more than that *Oriole* was losing ground, the mob disappeared behind the bushes, upon emerging from which, five ponies were almost neck and neck, *Wild Dash*, *Chepside*, *Herchel*, *Gladiator* and *Susewind*. Then ensued a magnificent race between *Herschel* and *Gladiator*, in which the latter was after a most exciting contest victor, but only by a little over a length. *Susewind* finished a good third, *Chepside*, *Wild Dash* and *Fasque* fourth, fifth and sixth respectively.—Time, 2min. 40sec.

7.—**THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.**—A forced entry for Winners; optional for the Winner of the Hack Stakes, or the Consolation Cup, not exceeding 14 hands 3 inches in height.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, Tls. 10.—Winners of two Races, Tls. 15 extra; of more than two Races, Tls. 40 extra.—*One Mile and a Quarter*.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Sassoon's grey <i>Councillor</i>	11	1..1
John Peel's bay <i>Mistletoe</i>	11	4..2
Ten Broeck's dun <i>Dunkeld</i>	11	7..3
Major's grey <i>Tioga</i>	10	12..0
John Peel's grey <i>Bandsman</i>	11	4..0
Do. grey <i>Honesty</i>	11	1..0
Edgar's grey <i>Superbus</i>	11	4..0
Rodney's bay <i>Grantham</i>	10	12..0
Ring's chestnut <i>Plaisanterie</i>	11	1..0

Councillor was backed against the field. Out of sixteen candidate eligible for this big event nine appeared. A splendid start sent them all away, *Dunkeld* leading, with the rest in a cluster at his heels. *Superbus*, *Plaisanterie* and the favourite soon commenced to come to the front, and at *Loong Fei* *Honesty* was fourth and *Dunkeld* fifth while *Tioga* was going very well. As they passed the half mile post *Honesty* once more spurted and came to the front and led the field as far as the Monument. *Superbus* and *Plaisanterie* were now in the rear and *Dunkeld* and *Mistletoe* were showing promise after passing the Monument, with *Tioga* and *Councillor* not far behind. So they went behind the bushes. Coming out into view again *Councillor* and *Tioga* were neck and neck behind the front rank which included *Bandsman*, *Dunkeld* and *Mistletoe*. The latter however were soon joined by *Councillor*, who after a tremendous effort came up amongst the leaders, and passed them just at the rails. A splendid race between him and *Mistletoe* followed, *Councillor* winning by only half a length, *Dunkeld* was third while *Tioga*, *Grantham* *Bandsman*, and *Plaisanterie* filled the next four places.—Time, 2min. 43½secs.

8.—**THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.**—Value, Tls. 150.—For China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners of a Steeplechase at any previous Meeting in Shanghai, 5lbs. extra; two or more, 10lbs. extra.—Non-Winners of a Steeplechase allowed 5lbs.—Entrance Tls. 5.—*Twice Round a Course selected by the Stewards*.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Seraph's cream <i>Hard Times</i>	11	6..1
Iber's bay <i>Presto</i>	11	3..2
Head's grey <i>Holborn</i>	10	10..3
Mat. Dawson's chestnut <i>Montezuma</i>	12	0..0

Only four out of 27 came up to be weighed in. All the starters were well-known steeplechasers and therefore much interest was taken in the contest. Indeed up to this the day's proceedings had somewhat dragged, but everybody was eager to see this race and the top of the stand was filled with ladies. The four got away very well, *Holborn* being last when they came to the first jump, which was taken in dashing style by all four. The hurdles were also passed over in safety, *Presto* having gained

a slight advantage and *Montezuma*, contrary to the general expectancy, clearing the jumps in very good form while *Holborn* came up second. The four cleared the wall and dyke almost together after which they stretched out, *Presto* still leading, *Holborn* again falling back into the last place, while *Montezuma* and *Hard Times* were second and third. The "natural" was taken in Indian file as were afterwards the Monument wall and the water jump at Mohawk Lodge. *Montezuma* then came up foremost and was the first to get over the water jump near *Belle Vue* and afterwards that at the stand. *Hard Times* and *Presto* were next while *Holborn* still hung in the rear, a long way to the bad. The three ponies took the hurdle, the wall and the ditch simultaneously, after which *Montezuma* led once more, with *Hard Times* second and *Presto* third. The second pony then spurted and came up with *Montezuma* and both jumped the "natural" almost together. *Montezuma* then went well at the wall at the Monument which he crossed first, and held the advantage to the water jump at Mohawk Lodge which he faltered over apparently ridden out. He came down with a crash on the opposite bank, pitching his rider Mr. Baker over his head. It was some moments before the pony rose his rider being up and waiting for him. In the meantime he had the mortification of seeing *Hard Times* and *Presto* and even *Holborn* passing him in triumph. The tumble undoubtedly gave the victory to *Hard Times*, whose rider was warmly cheered. He rode very well throughout the race. *Presto* was second, *Holborn* third, while the all but victorious *Montezuma* walked in. This brought the day's racing to a conclusion.

OFF-DAY,

Monday, 8th November, 1886.

The Grand Stand was only occupied by a few persons, and when the first race started at 2 o'clock there were not more than a hundred spectators altogether in the

The fine weather, however, brought a number of people later on, and a few ladies appeared on the Grand Stand. There was nothing in the racing to call for particular notice. The native race over the flat, their Steeplechase and the race for Sailors afforded quite the usual amusement that we are accustomed to get from them.

1.—**THE BIG SWEEP CUP.**—Value, Tls. 100.—Presented.—For Griffins that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony.—*Three Quarters of a Mile*.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Linton's chestnut <i>Rosy Morn</i>	10	12..1
John's grey <i>Puck</i>	10	9..2
H. Sylva's bay <i>Streamaway</i>	10	12..3
Ring's black <i>Apology</i>	11	1..0

Only four started, *Puck* leading, but after a very short distance he dropped into the rear, when *Apology* took the first place with *Streamaway* second. The latter then ran to the front and was holding his own when the Monument was reached, but he was shortly afterwards passed and at the bushes *Rosy Morn* was making the pace. The four ponies however emerged in a line and the quartette raced together as far as *Belle Vue* where *Rosy Morn* once more forged ahead, hotly pursued by *Puck* from whom he drew away at the Stand and won by a length. *Puck* second, *Streamaway* a good third and *Apology* last.—Time, 1min. 35½s.

2.—**THE COUNCILLOR CUP.**—Value, Tls. 150.—Presented.—For all Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race.—Griffins allowed 5lbs.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony.—*One Mile*.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Godolphin's grey <i>Nectar</i>	10	10.1
" Toeg's skewbald <i>Herschel</i>	10	12.2
" John's dun <i>Susewind</i>	11	1.3
" John Peel's dun <i>Cruiser</i>	11	1.0
" Buxey's grey <i>Cheapside</i>	10	12.0
" King's cream <i>Pretender</i>	10	12.0

A field of half a dozen started. *Nectar* leading, *Cruiser* second with *Susewind* lying out third. Half way round the order was the same. Coming up to the Monument *Nectar* was still in front while the only other change that had taken place in running was that *Cheapside* had taken fourth place. Emerging from the bushes *Herschel* put on steam, took second place and looked like winning from *Nectar*, but the latter drew away, and cantered in four lengths ahead. *Herschel* second, *Susewind* third, *Cheapside* fourth, and *Cruiser* and *Pretender* bringing up the rear.—Time, 2min. 8½sec.

3.—THE MAFOOS' RACE.—For Ponies that have run at this Meeting.—Winners at this Meeting excluded.—Weight, 9st. 7lbs.—Entrance, \$5.—Once Round.—Native Riders in Racing Colours.—The Stakes to be handed to the Riders as follows:—The Winner, 5/8ths; second rider, 2/8ths; third rider, 1/8th.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. H. Sylva's bay <i>Streamaway</i> { (Schumann)	9	7.1
" Lippus' chestnut <i>Fidelio</i> (Peter)	9	7.2
" John Peel's dun <i>Merry Monk</i> { (Archer)	9	10.3
" Ring's white <i>Lamplighter</i> { (Gorilla)	9	7.0
" Ten Broeck's bay <i>Wild Swan</i> { (Horse)	9	7.0
" Middy's grey <i>The Kid</i> (Joe)	9	7.0
" Choufflen's grey <i>Te Saluto</i> { (Kaifou)	9	7.0

After a very queer false start, the native jocks got their mounts off in helter skelter style, *Merry Monk* taking the lead with *Wild Swan* and *Lamplighter* following. Quarter way round *Wild Swan* came to the front, but at the half way post *Merry Monk* took his place and *Streamaway* came up second with *Fidelio* third, in which order they disappeared behind the bushes. On coming out *Streamaway* was leading while *Archer* frantically, with his queue, *Fidelio* third second. The three then had a capital race down the straight but no alteration in the order took place. As they finished, *Wild Swan* and *Lamplighter* were so close together that it was hard to say which was fourth and all the riders were whipping vigorously. Time 2 minutes 41½ sec.

4.—THE MISTLETOE CUP.—Value, Tls. 150.—Presented.—For all Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Griffins allowed 7lbs.—Old Ponies that have run and not been placed allowed 5lbs.—Entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony.—One Mile and a Half.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Godolphin's grey <i>Nectar</i>	10	9.1
" Sidney's bay <i>Oriole</i>	11	1.2
" Toeg's grey <i>Privatier</i>	11	4.3
" Howie's grey <i>Optimist</i>	10	7.0
" Sandy's grey <i>Peppo</i>	10	10.0
" Buxey's bay <i>Fun</i>	11	7.0
" Lintom's grey <i>Devy Morn</i>	10	10.0

Nectar went away first, followed by *Oriole* and *Fun*, but at the Monument *Oriole* took first place with *Fun* second. The leaders were soon joined by *Optimist* and *Privatier*, but after passing the Monument *Nectar* again went to the front and led past the bushes. A good race up the straight between him and *Oriole*, ended in the defeat of the latter by two lengths. *Privatier* was third, *Optimist* fourth and *Fun* fifth.—Time, 3min. 21sec.

5.—THE JOHN PEEL CUP.—Value, Tls. 150.—Presented.—For all Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race.—Winners on the fourth day excluded.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony.—One Mile and a Quarter.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Buxey's brown <i>Tycoon</i>	10	12.1
" John's dun <i>Susewind</i>	11	1.2
" Toeg's skewbald <i>Herschel</i>	10	12.3
" Weed's dun <i>Farewell</i>	11	1.0
" Seraph's cream <i>Hard Time</i>	11	1.0
" Choufflen's grey <i>Fasque</i>	10	12.0

After one false start *Susewind* went away with the lead with *Tycoon* second. Half way round *Herschel* joined *Tycoon* who passed *Susewind* on the near side of the Monument. The pair raced down the straight *Tycoon* eventually winning by half a length, with *Herschel* third, *Hard Times* fourth, *Farewell* and *Fasque* fifth and sixth.—Time, 2min. 46½sec.

6.—THE MAFOOS' CHAMPION RACE.—For China Ponies, the property of Members of the Shanghai Race Club.—Weight, 9st. 7lbs.—Entrance, \$5.—Once Round.—Native Riders in Racing Colours.—The Stakes to be handed to the Riders as follows:—The Winner, 5/8ths; second rider, 2/8ths; third rider, 1/8th.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. John Peel's grey <i>Bandsman</i> { (Archer)	9	11.1
" Ten Broeck's dun <i>Dunkeld</i> { (Horse)	9	7.2
" Lintom's chestnut <i>Rosy Morn</i> { (Chifney)	9	7.3
" Ring's chestnut <i>Plaisantie</i> { (Gorilla)	9	11.0
" Rodney's bay <i>Grantham</i> (Monkey)	9	1.0
" Major's grey <i>Tioga</i> (Punch)	9	7.0

After one false start they got away with the French named horse in front. The others came in a crowd and *Dunkeld* last. *Plaisantie* continued to make the pace for half a mile. At the Monument *Grantham* ran into second place from the ruck, which up to this was a couple of lengths behind. Coming into view from behind the bushes *Bandsman* was in front and *Dunkeld* second the rest following in a crowd, and in this order they finished, *Rosy Morn* getting third place.—Time, 2min. 38sec.

7.—THE CELESTIAL STEEPLECHASE.—For all China Ponies, without regard to Ownership.—Winners of a Steeple.—Native Riders in Racing Colours.—Catch weights.—Entrance, \$5.—First rider, 5/8ths; second, 2/8ths; third, 1/8th.—Once Round.

<i>Bob-tail-nag</i> (Ah Mow)	1
<i>Scout</i> (Ah-sung)	2
<i>Satan</i> (Ku-yung)	3
<i>Wild Fang</i> (Kai-foo)	0
<i>Punter</i> (Joe)	0
<i>Solidor</i> (Punch)	0
<i>White Nose</i> (Black Nose)	0
<i>Prince Te-k</i> (Ah Tao)	0

This was capital five minutes equestrian burlesque and afforded plenty of fun to the spectators, and moreover proved John Chinaman's sad incompetency as a Steeplechaser. The thing was from beginning to end a laughable interlude and put everybody in good humour. To call it a race or to describe the feats of horsemanship and mishaps of the mafoos *aux series* would be absurd. Several of the ponies refused point blank to be inveigled over the jumps either by whip, spur, or mutual assistance on the part of the riders. At an early stage one of the animals succeeded in pitching his pilot over his head; but this luckless jockey was not long alone, for at one and the same time three of the riders were safe upon *terra firma* while one at least of the ponies was quietly browsing on the short grass of the course. The riders were eventually mounted and they all walked through the "natural," the animals showing a rare sagacity in finding the soft and easy places to cross. *Satan* amply bore out his name by displaying a delight that was almost demoniacal in pitching his rider over his head. *Bobtail Nag* was declared the winner and *Scout* and *Satan* second and third. The last race on the card was

8.—THE SAILORS' RACE.—For all Man-of-war's Men.—Catch weights.—No entrance fee.—Five prizes.—Once Round.

There were fifteen starters, but two of them never got away until the race was half over, owing to eccentricities on the part of the ponies who seemed to be conscious of the opportunity of having some fun with Jack when they caught him on board a strange craft. Three animals however were by almost superhuman efforts on the part of their nautical riders induced to go on, and afforded the jockeys a chance of displaying what were certainly remarkable equestrian performances. One of the riders found his boots an incumbrance and very sensibly took them off. Evidently fearing that he would be disqualified for the loss of weight he carried the Wellingtons dangling from his saddle. Two or three others found that standing upright in the stirrups was an easy if not an over graceful mode of riding and accordingly adopted it, while another found that a more comfortable seat was to be found on the animal's neck which he also clasped with his arms. A marine who essayed the rôle of mounted trooper gave up the attempt very soon in disgust having been ignominiously thrown on his back. After several minor incidents of a like comical nature three blue jackets named *Blinmen* (*Sapphire*) *Jones* (*Linnet*) *Banks* (*Sapphire*) were respectively declared the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd and carried off their packages of \$25, \$20 and \$12 dollars and also partook of the champagne to which they were helped by the Club after their successful efforts on the course. The fourth prize \$8 was won by *Dealler* (*Linnet*) and the fifth \$5 by *Constable* of the same ship, and this brought the programme to a happy termination.

NO. 1 CO., S.V.C., MONTHLY CHALLENGE CUP.

The above competition took place on Saturday morning. Privates Allen and Glass made the highest scores—53 each—but the former having scored a less number of "outers" at the longer range, wins the cup, for the third time, (in accordance with Wimbledon rules) and it becomes his absolute property. Capt. Morrison was in charge of the range. The following are the full scores:—

	500 yards.	600 yards.
Priv. Allen	2534553—26	2435635—27 53
" Glass	2453435—26	2454225—27 53
" Valentine	2343543—24	3354452—26 60
" Smith, S.	2453454—27	2352323—20 47
" Wingrove	5555442—30	2025520—11 41
Capt. Morrison	2423233—19	334224—18 37
Priv. King	244244—22	2220223—13 35
" Corder	2234252—20	0220342—13 33

Inw Reports.

H.B.M.'S SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 8th November, 1886.

Before GEORGE JAMIESON, Esq.,
Acting Assistant Judge.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD. v. HARVIE.

This was an application made in Chambers by Mr. R. E. Wainwright on behalf of the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, against James Alex. Harvie, for final foreclosure of a mortgage amounting to Tls. 35,832.

The case was adjourned for the production of formal evidence of the service of the required notices.

9th November.

Mr. R. E. WAINWRIGHT applied (in Chamber) on behalf of the China Fire Insurance Company Limited for a final order of foreclosure against James Alex. Harvie in respect of a mortgage for Tls. 35,832. The case was before the Court yesterday but was adjourned for proof of service of the necessary notices upon the defendant.

The COURT made the formal order of foreclosure.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 3rd November, 1886.

Before GEO. JAMIESON, Esq.,
Acting Assistant Judge.

AN ARAB IN TROUBLE.

Ali Hassan, an Arab, fireman in board the *Danish Monarch* was brought up charged with having absented himself from his ship last night, without leave. The prisoner, who was stated in court to be a most intractable fellow and had been before the Magistrate on a previous occasion for a similar offence, said, in reply to the bench that he had asked to go ashore but he was not allowed. He then went without leave. Walter Warren, second engineer of the ship, deposed that the prisoner came to him when he was on deck last night and said "I am on board, Mr. Warren." Witness asked him who gave him leave to go on shore, and he replied that Byrne did. He said he only granted leave to those who came to him personally, adding that the prisoner never reported himself the last time he went on shore. Hassan retorted that he would go on shore without asking leave. Witness told him to go forward, but he refused, and said he would not, and that he would not go in the ship, and that he would rather "have a month." He went on shore and returned to the ship at half-past eleven, having been on shore twice yesterday without leave.

The Magistrate to the prisoner—You went on shore a second time in defiance of the engineer's orders. The prisoner—He wanted to drive me off the ship because I don't agree with him or he with me.

The Magistrate sentenced him to ten days imprisonment.

A complaint was also made by the second engineer about another fireman who had used threatening language on the ship towards him. The donkey engine man reported that the men referred to had advised Hassan, if he (Mr. Warren) spoke to him about going ashore without leave, to hit him with a piece of iron. He was not afraid of the man if he attacked him openly, but he thought such a matter should not be allowed to pass unnoticed and he asked the magistrate for advice. Mr. Jamieson said that he could do nothing unless the man was brought before him, in the regular manner.

8th Nov.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.

Four seamen of the *Danish Monarch* were brought up, charged with insubordination and refusal to do their duty. Captain Burgoyne deposed that one of the prisoners, named Pugh, had used abusive language towards the chief mate, and stated that since coming into port the men had been doing only what they liked. The other defendants were not so bad as Pugh, who stated in defence that the men had refused to wash decks on Sunday because it was not necessary to do so. In reply to the Magistrate, who asked the men if it was their custom to judge such matters for themselves, Pugh said the decks could have been washed on Saturday afternoon, but they were then kept working till dark, on purpose to make them wash the decks on Sunday. Bartholomew, another defendant, said that in eight years spent at sea he had only known the decks washed on Sunday on one occasion and that was in a passenger ship, but the captain stated that in his twenty-five years' experience decks were always washed on Sundays. The Magistrate pointed out that it was absurd for the men to refuse to obey the captain's orders because the day happened to be Sunday, after which Pugh said the men would be very thankful to the Magistrate if he would order them to be paid off, but this Mr. Jamieson replied was a matter in which he could not interfere. He thought the men had nothing to complain of, and he wanted to

know about their going back to the ship, and in answer to a statement of Pugh's that it was wanted to get all the white men off the ship to fill their place with Chinamen, said, that as a matter of fact, Chinamen were sometimes much easier to deal with than European sailors. One of the defendants, McWilliam, admitted having used the improper language to the chief mate, which the captain had said was used by Pugh, but pleaded that the officer had used improper language to him. The Magistrate said that was no excuse, and that if the men went back to the ship he would let them off with a fine of two days' pay, but if not, he would send them to prison. After some demur, and a few words from the Bench, the men left the Court, it being understood that they were going to return to the ship.

9th November.

MORE TROUBLE ON THE "DANISH MONARCH."

Captain BURGUYNE, master of the ship above named, appeared to answer a summons for assault preferred against him by Wm. Byrne one of the crew.

The plaintiff was sworn and deposed that about a month ago while on the voyage between Kobe and Shanghai he went to make some complaint to the defendant on the quarter deck, whereupon defendant said "Go forward, or I'll kick you there. You are a liar, an impostor, and an Irishman. And if I knew you were an Irishman would not take you on board my ship." He also laid his hands upon plaintiff's shoulders and told him that the best thing he could do was to run away from the ship. Thinking that it was only a hasty word, he took no notice of the matter at the time, and would not have said anything about it only that the Captain had on Sunday morning insulted him again.

In reply to the Court, Byrne said that the act described was the whole assault complained of, but he thought it very hard that the captain of a ship should use such language towards his men. On Sunday he asked the Captain for an order to go ashore to see the doctor at the Hospital and for money to buy medicine, but he again told him that he (plaintiff) was an impostor and a liar.

The Magistrate said the plaintiff had very little to complain of. The latter replied that upon the occasion of the assault he had to put his hands up to save himself.

The Captain stated that he knew nothing about the alleged assault, but on Sunday Byrne came to him and asked for an order to go to see the doctor, which he gave him. But after he had seen the doctor, witness saw him go into a public house.

The Magistrate said that the assault was too trivial for him to take any notice of, and he accordingly dismissed the summons.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1886.

By GEO. JAMIESON, Esq., Coroner, with a Jury of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. H. KERBY, W. M. HARVEY and F. E. REILLY.

An Enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Charles Henry Nail was held this morning. The Jury having seen the body lying in a boat at Ewo Jetty, adjourned to the Police Court to hear the evidence.

Mr. BARCLAY, was sworn and stated:—I went up country in a native boat with the deceased on Wednesday night; no other foreigner was with us; we went up the Soochow Creek and were going to the Si Tai Lakes. On Thursday afternoon we came to some hills, and about twenty minutes past 6 o'clock the same evening, we came to a bamboo lock. We had just gone below to dinner when we heard a disturbance between the boatmen and the

people on shore. The boatmen said the latter wanted money. Nail went on deck to see what was the matter, and I followed, but finding what was the matter, told Nail he had better let them settle their difference among themselves. Nail thought the people on shore were annoying him and took up a piece of charcoal (he was standing in the bow of the boat at the time) from a basket and made as if to throw it, but while doing so, the heel of his boot caught in the foot board, and he went overboard half sideways into the water. This was at about half past 6 o'clock, it was dark at the time and lamps were burning on shore. I looked at my watch some time after the body had been recovered and I found it was 10 minutes to 7. After he fell, I did not see him again till the body was recovered by some boatmen. I told the boatmen through the boy, that I would give them some dollars if they found the body quickly, and the men in one of the small fishing boats did so with a boat hook. When Nail fell, he uttered no cry. I should think he was in the water not more than four minutes, and from the time he fell till the time his body was lifted into the boat was not more than 6 or 7 minutes. I had the cabin closed up to keep it warm. The body was apparently lifeless but warm when recovered. I took off his clothes, placed the body flat, then got three pillows and placed them under his head and chest, hauled his tongue well out and tried to restore breathing, using Dr. Silvester's method for restoring suspended animation, which I had learned. I put hot water bottles to his feet and had his legs rubbed with rough towels and whiskey. I kept this up for four hours and did not stop till 10.45 p.m., when I gave it up as hopeless. During the whole time, I saw no signs to my knowledge of returning animation, except when twice a little blood came up, when I moistened the lips with brandy. We returned to Shanghai at 9 o'clock this morning.

On being recalled, witness said the deceased had had several drinks, was not drunk, but was under the influence of liquor at the time he fell overboard.

CHANG SAN-PAO, cautioned, stated:—I was Mr. Nail's cook and boy. Towards evening on Thursday, my master was the worse for liquor. I was in the cabin when he fell overboard and I did not see him fall. There was a row outside at the time. (The witness described the process Mr. Barclay adopted to restore animation.)

Mr. BARCLAY recalled, in answer to a jurymen said:—The boat was only about 6 feet from the shore, and further down, the water was only 6 feet deep. I was on the step of the cabin going down, and I saw him fall. He had eleven cartridges in his pocket and they might have kept him down. The natives wanted dollars. I think they were coming out before I made the offer to them. There was little way on the boat at the time of the accident, and he could not have gone under the boat as the boat was going backwards. The body was picked up just in front of the boat.

CHIEF KUNG-KUAN, a laodah, cautioned, said:—I did not see the deceased fall, I was yulohing at the time. Chinese boys were abusing the foreigners from the shore. I was told to get fishing boats to find the body, and the other foreigner said he would pay \$5. The boats came out at once. The body was half an hour in the water. I do not know how to reckon foreign time. The body was taken into the boat and means employed to restore life. (Method partially described.)

CHIN AH-KU, cautioned said:—I did not hear the offer of \$5 made to the fishermen to recover the body, but I saw the money paid. The fishermen came quickly. I did not see the deceased fall, and I did not see the body till a small boat picked it up. I was in the stern yulohing at the time of the accident. The boat was going when he fell into the water; then it was stopped.

The boat had been going ahead through a weir and not astern. The body was picked up very shortly after Nail fell in.

YAH AH-NI, cautioned, said—I was standing in the bow of the boat with a bamboo. The deceased came on deck and was going to throw a piece of charcoal at the boys on shore when he tripped and fell. I tried to hook him up, but could not manage it. I did not feel the body with the bamboo. The body disappeared in the water and I did not see it again till taking out by a fish-boat. The boat was moving but not fast when the deceased fell in. It was after passing the lock that he fell in. The boat was then turned round and at the same time I tried to find the body with the boat hook. The fisherman came at once and the body was found in a little time after it had been in the water. The creek was 30 to 40 feet wide and over 20 feet deep, my bamboo just reached the bottom.

LING PO-ING, cautioned, said—I was cleaning rice at the time and I did not see the deceased fall, but I heard and saw the splash. The evidence of the previous witnesses is correct. It was just commencing to get dark at the time our boat was going ahead.

The Jury, without retiring, found a verdict of "accidentally drowned."

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 10th November, 1886.

THE DARING ATTACK ON THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

The two prisoners Hong Tai-kee and Wei Cho-tai, captured by the police on the occasion of the recent violent robbery from the Chartered Mercantile Bank, were brought up on remand this morning in the Mixed Court, before the native magistrate Mr. Tsai with whom Mr. Emens sat as assessor.

Captain McEVEN conducted the prosecution.

The evidence given by the several witnesses on the first day of the trial was repeated but so far as this was concerned no fresh light was thrown upon the case, or any further facts elicited by which the police would be aided in their efforts to capture the other members of the gang.

The prisoners however seemed more anxious to tell what they knew than they were upon the previous occasion, and made some slight amendments in their former narrative, in addition to disclosing two or three somewhat interesting facts in connection with their native place, the nature and objects of the gang, as well as of their plan of action in connection with the robbery itself.

From the statements to-day it would seem that most of the members of the band, which numbered seven in all, were natives of Chên-tsu in the province of Kiangsen, where they led a wild rowdy kind of life. The beginning of their visit to Shanghai was an expedition with a boat load of fruit which they brought for sale to Yangchow. After they had sold their goods, for which the leader, Moh, took all the money, and refused to share it with the others, they were about to go to Chinkiang to look for some work when they changed their intention and came to Wongdoo. The idea of the attack on the bank seems to have been conceived in the meantime, for from the narrative of the prisoners to-day, it was understood that the next move was to procure pistols and ammunition. Knowing that they could not pass the native custom house and barrier at Wongdoo with the arms on board, they left the boat and walked to Shanghai a distance of 72 li, or so. While at Wongdoo they made arrangements for disposing of, or at least secreting for a time, the expected spoil. It was part of the plan that they should return to Wongdoo in the

same manner as they had come, namely, on foot. They hung about the settlement till night, and the whole seven were engaged in the raid on the bank. The other five were seen by both prisoners to escape by running ahead after the robbery, and they themselves were only caught because they were not so fleet of foot, and also on account of their mixing up the streets and taking the wrong turn in their flight from that originally intended. Their ultimate intention was to make their way to Soochow.

It appeared that a wish had been expressed by the authorities in the British Consulate, that their assessor should have an opportunity of hearing the case, as British interests were most immediately interested, and accordingly Mr. Emens, who up to this has heard the case, expressed his willingness to accede to the course suggested. The prisoners were therefore remanded till to-morrow when the British Assessor will sit.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At 10, Kiangse Road, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Capt. E. LE M. ROBINSON, s.s. *Hanchow*, of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 6th November, the wife of J. ARRANGER, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At 3, Lancaster Terrace, Glasgow, on the 23rd September, by the Rev. Walter Ross Taylor, Kelvinside Free Church, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Kiukiang, to MARY, eldest daughter of Neil Sinclair, Esq.

DEATHS.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 4th instant, ROBERT FRANCIS LIVINGSTON, Lightkeeper, I. M. Customs Service, aged 36 years.

At Tamsui, Formosa, His Imperial Chinese Majesty Service, on the 15th October, 1886, the beloved Wife of Mr. CHEW LEONG HEE, of Singapore, aged 22, the only daughter of Mr. Soon Sooh Yan, I.M. Customs, of Amoy. Straits papers please copy.

At Hankow, on the 4th Nov., FREDERICK, fourth son of the late John Jerdein, Esq., of 24, Porchester Square, London, aged 48.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Satsuma Maru*, for Kobe—Miss Bradfield. For Yokohama—Mrs. McLeavy Brown, Messrs. Guichard and G. D. Simon.

Per str. *Nanzing*, for Foochow—Mrs. von Mollendorff, and General Wu.

Per str. *Taku*, for Tientsin—Mr. Geo. B. Hutton.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Rohilla*, from London—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Miss Starts, Miss L. Balaam, Messrs. R. T. Turley, G. Terot. From Singapore—Mr. F. Studd. From Hongkong—Messrs. Hutton, and Derksen.

Per str. *Oopack*, from London—Mr. A. Ash. Per str. *Saghalien*, from Marseilles—Mrs. Bethye Molo, Mr. and Mrs. Coumauy, Messrs. C. Michel, C. Vonau, Grochetz, Favier, Jarlin, Bel, Seilham, Mussi, Guerin, and Long, Rev. J. H. Pott. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. E. Burneister, Messrs. Burneister, Lyall, Adler, C. Long, R.N., Cockburn G. Brechvoldt, and Abbies Badinier and Jules Chabron.

Per str. *Bellerophon*, from Liverpool—Messrs. T. T. Dodd and Garlock.

Per str. *Ajax*, from Liverpool—Rev. Jose.

Per str. *Changsha*, from Glasgow, &c.—Rev. W. Brereton, Mrs. Brereton and two children, Miss E. A. Eyre, and Miss E. Skelton.

Per str. *Braunschweig*, from Bremen, &c.—Consul-General Dr. Focke and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harling, Messrs. J. Walter, H. Patch, G. Pearce, and J. Webster.

Per str. *Glencarn*, from Hongkong—Lieut. Col. Wong Ko Chen.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, from Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. J. Maitland and child. Rev. and Mrs. Willett and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Holwill, Rev. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Thomas, Lord Paulet, Dr. Little, Capt. De Rosière, Messrs. J. S. Pollitt, F. Myburgh, A. Ruhl, F. Carnie, W. S. Martin, G. A. Shufeldt, Mr. Reimers and Mrs. Spencer.

Per str. *Haeslin*, from Foochow—Capt. A. M. Bisbee, Major Cochrane, and Mr. Richardson.

Per str. *Fungshun*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Hirsbrunner, Messrs. Stone, and Quelch. Per str. *Pantah*, from Tientsin—H. von Möllendorff, Messrs. Weir, Bethge, and Chang.

Per str. *Shanghai*, from Hankow—Mr. D. H. Silas.

Per str. *Kowsing* from Tientsin—Mr. C. Brain Butler.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Messrs. Smith and Goodridge.

Per str. *Tientsin*, from Amoy—Mr. Manicus.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Morris and child.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Messrs. S. Marsh and M. Jenkins.

Per str. *Fushun*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Ballard and Wang Kai-kah.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Stromdeil and Brunt.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mrs. Foster, and Miss Green. From Wulu—Mrs. Nazer and two children.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Mr. Clark, Rev. A. Walley, Rev. A. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Messrs. Filiche and Arnous.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Dr. Dean, Messrs. Veitch, Wilson, and Tullock.

Per str. *Nanzing*, from Foochow—Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. Webster.

Per str. *Haeting*, from Tientsin—Mr. Shannon. From Chefoo—Mr. John Smith.

Per str. *Taku*, from Tientsin—Mrs. Gordon and child.

Per str. *Kiangpiau*, from Wenchow—H. E. M. Lanciarez, Sir Richard Rennie, and Mr. A. G. Wood.

Per str. *Kiangkuan*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Messrs. Hart and Housbery.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Oxus*, for Marseilles—Miss Hanson, Admiral Feldhausen, Messrs. G. Albers, Bean, B. Romanet, Amy, F. W. Moss, and A. Anderson. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. H. Engelbach, Mrs. Wochli, Messrs. T. M. Mody, G. B. C. Ayres, Stiebel, Ozorio, E. J. Coxon, J. Walter; W. F. Cochrane. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Ibert. For Saigon—Messrs. T. Pillot, Scalfi and Cleck.

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Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 9th November, 1886.

PIECE GOODS.—It cannot be altogether pleasing to the general body of importers to be asked week after week to refer to the "auction details given below" for a fuller and more correct diagnosis of their market. Yet—the "needs must" principle once fairly recognised—there are few amongst them who do not gracefully bow to their destiny. We are happy to say, however, that such is not our lay to-day, although, until yesterday forenoon, things looked as if to-morrow's mail were destined to carry home the usual wail. Orders were received from Tientsin some days ago, but the dealers held off, asserting that their instructions precluded them from purchasing, prices here being so far beyond the notions entertained at head-quarters. The reason was somewhat illogical, and irreconcilable, with, with the premises, as it cannot be known inland what quotations are here, or what holders are now prepared to do. Nor did they make the slightest effort to find out, and hence the not unreasonable inference by the native go-between that the "limits" story savoured too highly of "bluff." The closing of the northern ports by winter is an event that will soon happen, and that, coupled with a partial (10-day full) recovery in Sterling Exchange, it was expected would—in the absence of countervailing advices from our other dependencies—so work on the nerves of the owners of seemingly unsaleable goods as to reduce the body of them to a mass of pitiable lunatics. It is needless to say that such expectations are not likely to be fully realised. Sellers are undoubtedly becoming more and more anxious to unload, and are willing to concede much, but there is a point beyond which the most accommodating will refuse to budge, and the prices paid yesterday may be taken as evidence that that point has been nearly reached.

Prices for Grey Cotton Goods have gone against sellers at the auctions to-day.

Grey Shirtings.—8½-lbs.—The week's sales add up 40,000 pieces, and quite half of that total was booked yesterday. It is not yet very clear whether some of the transactions at least were not in anticipation of the expected business for the north. But, even if so, it is comforting to find that the middle men are so confident, and their confidence should not be without its influence on sellers. The following quotations will show the groove in which enquiry has run and is running, viz., fair medium to fine qualities: *Single Feather* £1.40 (last week's selling rate), *Blue China Woman* £1.40, *Red Lion and Flag* £1.47, *Red Stag*, *Red Tea Caddy*, and *Blue Anchor* £1.57½, and *Blue Dragon and Old Man* £1.68 per piece.

Of 6-lbs. a parcel of 4,000 pieces *Blue Anchor* at £0.88 per piece has been published; but in 10-lbs. and 12-lbs. very little has been done, the daily reports accounting for only 2,500 pieces of the former at £1.85 for *Blue Loyal Son* £1.97 for *Red Rhinoceros*, and £2.20 for *Red Star* of the former, and £2.45 for *Solier* (good) of the latter.

White Shirtings.—No sale to note.

T-Cloths.—About 9,000 pieces 7-lbs. and 2,000 pieces 6-lbs. have fallen to a feeble demand, the later being quoted £0.76 per piece. For the former last mail's rates, viz.:—£1.04½ for low, £1.15/20 for med. to good med., and £1.27 for good Mexican qualities have been paid. The enquiry continues, but it is languid.

Drills.—*American.*—Only 3,250 *Maggie* sold, price £2.50 less 1%, but that the market is strong may be gathered from the fact that resales of P.M.C. are taking place at £2.60 nett per piece. The paucity of stocks is beginning to be felt. Of *English* 3,000 pieces *Crocodile* at £2.42½ per piece have been placed, but at the fall the market is not lively. A supply of *Dutch Drills* has been received, but buyers have not yet made up their minds to pay the price demanded—£2.40 per piece.

Jeans.—*American.*—The last mail inward via Japan brought 8,000 pieces more of *American Jeans*. So it is tolerably clear the art of making this item is not yet quite lost in America. Perhaps the heathen Chinese will regard these heavy importations in a more benignant spirit than the receivers do. The former will be the chief gainers we expect.

Sheetings.—The settlements published under this heading consist wholly of *American Goods*. They aggregate 21,200 pieces and are thus quoted: No. 1 *Phoenix* £2.32½, *Red Stag* and *Blue Stag* £2.35 and £2.36, *Stork* £2.37½, *Small Joss* £2.42½, and *Owl* £2.55 per piece. The market remains without excitement. This forenoon the sale of 2,500 pieces *English Crocodile* at £2.42½ per piece is announced.

Cotton Yarn.—*Bombay Spinnings* continue wanted in small measure for Chefoo and Tientsin, and some 400 bales have this week have been settled, rates evincing a hardening tendency. A small business has been done in *English yarn*, but particulars have not transpired. The little spurt lately advised from Yokohama has subsided, but it seems to have strengthened the market at home whence higher prices are announced by wire.

Fancy Cottons.—2,000 doz. *Handkerchiefs* at £0.43 per doz. is the only business devulged. But transactions have taken place in *Prints*, *Brocades*, *Turkey Reds*, and *Tweils*, of which no note has been given to the public.

Woolens.—This market continues without appreciable alteration. *Long Ells*—Scarlet and assorted—are still enquired for, and over 1,100 pieces of scarlet have been reported sold. The tendency of prices, however, has been towards easiness. Standard quotations now being £4.97½ for *P.* £4.94 for *Dove*, and £5.02½ for *U.U.*, all nett, at which sales have been made. *Spanish Stripes* have been in rather better request privately, but the low offers made, have not led to much business. The demand for special colours in *Camlets* has slightly quieted down, and prices are not now what could be got last week, nor is the market generally quite so strong as it was. *Lastings* have not been asked for, and the dealings in the article have been confined to the auction room. *Medium Cloths*, *Russian Cloths*, *Orleans* and *Lustres* have been neglected.

P.S.—*Long Ells*, *Camlets* and *Lastings* have stiffened at auction to-day.

As to our Woollen supplies, it is somewhat difficult to us out here to reconcile the export figures with the continual cry of continuous rise which comes by every mail from home. One would have thought that the great advance in Wool might have been effectual in checking the export, especially as rates here have been all along so unremunerative. But what are the facts? Read the following extract from Messrs. Hayter & Hayter's circular of 1st instant:—

		Long Ells.	Camlets.	Lastings and Other Worsteds	Spanish Stripes.	Other Woollens, Blankets, &c.
		Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
Shipped to this date during the present year...	To China	77,840	111,920	129,320	94,780	64,395
	„ Japan	—	240	100	90,140	147,925
	Total.....	77,840	112,160	129,420	184,920	212,320
Shipped to the same date last year	To China	66,740	105,790	107,140	91,070	40,595
	„ Japan	—	—	200	81,170	52,355
	Total.....	66,740	105,790	107,340	172,240	92,950

Metals.—From Mr. A. Bielfeld's report:—Business during the week under review has been interrupted by the Rice holidays, and in most articles of import there has been little doing. **LEAD** has been offered at £4.20 & £4.22½ without finding buyers. **NAILROD IRON.** 200 tons *Sohiers* have been sold at £1.60. In other kinds there has been no business. **OLD IRON.**—Nothing doing. Arrivals are heavy. **JAPAN COPPER.**—Sales of ore have been made at £11.20. **IRON WIRE.**—At auction a parcel of damaged goods No. 11/12 were sold at £2.50 & £2.75; No. 13/15 at £2.85; No. 16/20 at £3.47½.

Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's report:—**MATCHES.**—Some 40 cases *Vishna*, *Pheasant chop*, were resold at £15.50, and 20 cases *Safety*, *Elephant chop*, have been placed at £13.00 & £13.25. **WINDOW GLASS.**—1,000 boxes have been sold with all faults at £2.20. **NEEDLES.**—50 cases No. 1/5 silver-eyed, *Stag chop*, are reported contracted for at £73.50. **DYES AND COLOURS.**—Sales on record are:—1,000 tins each 8 oz *Magenta*, 3 *Joss chop* at 53 cnds., 200 cases *Logwood Extract* at £11, 3,000 bottles each 2 oz. *Violet*, *House chop* at 8 cnds. **BUTTONS.**—Contracts have been made for 65 cases No. 0/4 at £42, and 15 cases No. 1/3 at £62.

Kerosene Oil.—There is a small amount of business doing among natives at £1.11 to £1.11½ for prompt delivery, and £1.16 to £1.16½ for January delivery. Arrivals are:—*Titan* with 42,215 cases, *John D. Brewer* with 34,100 cases.

Opium.—(Closing quotations):—*Malwa*, new, at £392; old, at £410; *Patna*, new, at £380; *Bauares*, new, at £365.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's Circular of 9th November:—London telegrams quote the market dull.

RAW SILKS.—Tael prices have slightly advanced this week for No. 4½ *Tatlee*, the class of Silk chiefly in demand, but there is still very little life in the market, and total settlements are barely 1,500 bales. Supplies are falling off and stocks are reduced to 11,000 bales.

TSATLEES.—Sales amount to about 800 bales at £2½ per picul higher than last mail's closing quotations.

HANGCHOWS.—A few bales of *Pagoda chop* No. 1 have changed hands at £357½.

TAYSAAMS.—Fifty bales of *Green Kahings* have been settled at quotations.

YELLOW SILK.—Purchases are reported of 150 bales at £305 for *Mienchow* and at £215 for *Fooyung*.

Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 2nd to the 8th November, are about 460 bales of *White*, 40 piculs of *Yellow* and 40 piculs of *Wild Silks*.

RE-REELS.—The American mail of the 6th instant took 115 bales, principally *Filatures*. Quotations are still quite nominal for other descriptions.

WILD SILKS.—Nearly 200 bales have been taken at £130 a £135 for Tussah Raw No. 1.

WASTE SILK.—The market is quiet and small purchases only are reported.

SHANTUNG PONGKES.—Sales include 2,000 pieces 25/25 oz goods at £2.60 a 2.70 per piece.

Purchases include:—TSATLEES.—Red Pagoda 3 at £382½, Gold Stork at £382½, Bird "Fung-ling" at £382½, Dancing Bear, 4 at £367½, Red Fish at £362½, Gold Ki-lin at £350. **HANGCHOW TSATLEE.**—Pagoda 1 at £357½. **TAYSAAMS.**—Green Kahings, Almond Flower 1 at £340. **YELLOW SILK.**—Mienchow at £305, Fooyung at £215. **TUSSAH.**—Raw 1 at £135. **RE-REBLED TSATLEE.**—Best chop at £502½, Market 111 at £370.

Settlements for this mail †	about	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.
" for the season †	"	1,500	4,500	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000 bales.
Stock	"	30,500	27,500	38,250	23,000	26,000	27,500 "
Total Arrivals	"	11,000	8,000	9,250	17,000	26,500	22,000 "
	"	41,500	35,500	47,500	40,000	52,500	49,500 "

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

	*England.	*France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk ..	2,077	18,922	20,999	2,498	19	268	23,784 bales.
" Yellow ..	7	2,655	2,662	14	350	291	3,347 "
" Wild ..	98	1,949	2,047	22	...	24	2,093 "
	2,182	23,526	25,708	2,534	399	583	29,224 "
Against in 1885-86	6,119	10,872	16,991	3,099	1,552	832	22,474 "
" 1884-85	6,240	25,943	32,183	3,177	1,431	507	37,298 bales.

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 1,274 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

to Continent.

Tea.—BLACK.—There has not been much business transacted during the past week and settlements only amount to about 1,700 half-chests, but notwithstanding a quieter market, the prices quoted at the departure of last mail have been maintained.

Shentams have sold at £11½ a £12½, Common to Good Common at £13½ a £14½, and Medium at £17 a 17½ per picul. Supplies have come forward in fair quantities, but the quality of them generally is poor and undesirable. Stock 41,110 half-chests against 17,550 half-chests in 1885-1886.

GREEN.—The demand has not been brisk, and the market closes quiet. Common and Medium descriptions of Country Teas have attracted more attention lately at £18 a 22 per picul, shewing no change. Finest are in small supply and held for full rates.

There has been a fair business done in Pinguays at from £13 for Low Common to £23 for Finest.

STOCK.—82,107 half-chests against 57,729 half-chests in 1885-1886.

SUMMARY OF SETTLEMENTS SINCE LAST MAIL.

Pinguay	3,249 half-chests at £13 a £28 per picul.
Moyuue	961 " " 20 " 26 "
Teenkai	2,401 " " 19½ " 24½ "
Fyehow	1,055 " " 18 " 22 "

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI AND YANGTSE PORTS.

From commencement of season to date:

	1886-87.	1885-86.	
	Black.	Green.	Total.
To Great Britain ...	60,749,344	4,283,574	65,032,918 lbs.
Russia direct	11,447,004	...	11,447,004 "
United States ...	3,112,821	9,283,373	12,396,194 "
			Black.
			Green.
			Total.
			62,337,064
			7,073,905
			69,410,969 lbs.
			8,118,272
			14,115,915 "

Shares.—The Race holidays have very much interfered with business in the share-market, and very few sales are reported. Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in demand at 162 and 164 per cent. premium. China Fires have been done at \$88, exchange 73; Waterworks at \$22½; and Shendens at £115 and 120 for cash, and £125 for 31st December.

Exchange has been steadily rising since the departure of last mail, but business has been very small in Sterling, and scarcely anything has been done in Rupees. Bar Silver is 46½d. Native interest 3 mace, equal to 11 per cent. per annum.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Weekly Circular.)

	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		HONGKONG.	INDIA.	
	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.			Rupees. T. transfers.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.			
Monday, 8th	4.6½	4.6¾	4.7½	4.7¾	4.7½	4.7¾	4.7½	4.7¾	5.87/90	5.88/91	27½		307½
Tuesday, 9th	4.6¾	4.6¾	4.7½	4.7¾	4.7½	4.7¾	4.7½	4.7¾	5.88/91	5.89/92	27½		307½
Wednesday, 10th...	4.6½	4.6¾	4.7½	4.7¾	4.7½	4.7¾	4.7½	4.8	5.90/93	5.91/94	27½		308

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings.—8½-lbs.—Total for the week, 16,180 pieces.

At Ewo, on 3rd instant, 2,100 pieces; Tea Caddy at £1.36½/37 for X.X. Black, £1.57½/57½ for D.D.D. Blue, £1.59½/59½ for X.X. Blue, and £1.65½ for Double Blue.

At Yuen-fong, on 4th instant, 7,330 pieces; at £1.16½/17 for Two Man, £1.17½/17½ for House, £1.34½ and £1.45½/45½ for Britannia, blue and painted, £1.35½ and £1.48½/47½ for Four Sisters, blue and red, £1.43½ and £1.54½ for Three Students, blue and red, £1.60 for Five Brothers, £1.61½ for Blue Unicorn, and £1.63½/63½ for Chop Dollar.

At Kin-ming, this forenoon, 1,000 pieces Red Lion at £1.39½/39½ per piece.

At Pao-shun, this afternoon, 5,750 pieces; at £1.39½ for Lion-on-Bale, £1.59½/59½ for Green Lion A., and £1.65½/66, £1.66½/66½ and £1.68½/68½ for Eagle, unlettered, X.X.X. and X.X.

6-lbs.—1,050 pieces; Two Man, Nos. 1 and 2 at £0.89 and £0.86½/87 per piece.

7-lbs.—1,800 pieces; at £1.04½/04½ for Britannia, £1.14½ for Four Sisters, and £1.22½ for Three Students.

9-lbs.—250 pieces Chop Dollar at £1.73½/74 per piece.

9½-lbs. a 11-lbs.—6,000 pieces; at for Tea Caddy chops;—Double Blue C.C. £1.93/94, Blue X.X. £1.87½/88½, Blue D.D.D. £2.02, and 11lbs. Blue £2.05, for Britannia, blue, red and painted £1.73½/74, £1.86½ and £2.08½/09, Three Students, red and painted £1.89½ and £2.11½/11½, Blue Lion £1.92½, Red Four Sisters £1.95½, Chop Dollar 10-lbs. and 11-lbs. £1.99½ and £2.26½, Auction chop O.O. £1.88½ per piece.

12-lbs.—300 pieces, English; at £2.30½/31 for Britannia, and £2.32½ for Double Squirrel.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 3,950 pieces; at £1.34½/34½ for Red Tea Caddy, £1.32½ and £1.32½/32½ for House, as customary, £1.37½/37½ and £1.34½/35½ for Blue Lighthouse, as customary, £1.62½/62½ for Black-Gold Three Students, and £1.55 for Red Mandarin.

72-reed.—3,559 pieces; at £2.40 for Five Man Head, £1.81½ for White-Gold Three Students, £1.81½/81½ for Red Two Sisters, £1.83½/83½ and £1.81½/81½ for Red Lighthouse, as customary, and £2.00½ and £2.03½ for Red-Gold Star, as customary.

White Irishes.—100 pieces Green-Gold Three Students at £2.31/32 per piece.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—2,240 pieces; at \$1.13 and \$1.21½ for Tea Caddy, red and X. blue, \$1.04/04½ and \$1.17½ for Britannia, blue and painted, \$1.12 and \$1.301/30½ for Three Students, blue and painted, \$1.15/15½ for Blue Lion, and \$1.22½ for Eagle X.X.
 8-lbs.—1,800 pieces; at \$1.35½/36 for Red Tea Caddy, \$1.47½ for Blue Dragon and Crown, \$1.37 for Blue Lion, \$1.43½ for Eagle X.X., and \$1.57 for Painted Three Students.
Drills.—English, 330 pieces; at \$2.09½/19 for Stag, \$2.33½/33½ for Britannia, and \$2.39½/39½ for Old Man Head.
Jenns.—English, 450 pieces; at \$1.85 for Blue Bear, \$1.34½/34½ for Peacock, and \$1.86½/87 for Double Squirrel.
Sheetings.—English, 320 pieces; at \$2.27½/27½ for Lion, and \$2.58½/59 for Old Man Head.
Velvets.—202 pieces Woman (Sin-wo) and Venice at \$0.12.6½/12.6 and \$0.12.6½/12.6½ per yard.
Velveteens.—120 pieces 26-inch. Stag at \$0.16.8/16.8½ per yard.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Sales Pcs.
E-wo, 3rd instant.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Camlets, Horseman...	9.38	.....	9.28	.....	8.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	
Sales, pcs....	10	.....	20	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	50
" Boar	9.15	.....	9.00	.....	8.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.89	.....	
Sales, pcs....	10	.....	20	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	50
" Yel. Dragon.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Long Ells, H.D.B.	4.93/95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.91	.....	4.65	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	20	.....	.....	360
Lasting, H.D.B. ....	.....	.....	8.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.12	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	80
" Eagle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.21	.....	.....	.....	40
" Warrior.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.26/31	.....	.....	.....	100
S. Stripes, Eagle	0.33.7	0.37.9	0.41.8/41.9	0.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	18	6	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
JIN-KEE, 3rd instant.													
Camlets, U.U., p.p....	9.40	.....	9.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	40	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
" Dove, p.p....	9.16	.....	9.25	.....	8.50 9.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	30	.....	20	.....	10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
L. Ells, U.U., p.p....	5.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
" Dove	4.93/94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.40/ 0.42.6 0.42.6	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1. 6	.....	.....	200
S. Stripes, Star	0.41.7	0.38.8	0.40	0.40	.....	0.45.7 0.46.3	.....	0.45.1	.....	.....	.....	0.40½	
Sales, pcs....	12	6	1	12	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	30	90
YUEN-FONG, 4th inst.													
Camlets, S.S.G.p.p.ccs.	9.80	10.35/47½	9 87½/95	10 67½	9.87½/90	.....	.....	.....	10.62½	11.00	10.40	9.87½/90	
Sales, pcs....	250	80	160	10	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	.....	600
" G.G.p.p.ccs....	10.00	10.55	10.22½	.....	10.37½	9.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 65	10.02½	
Sales, pcs....	80	30	50	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	200
Long Ells, G.G., p.p....	5 24	.....	5.18	.....	5.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	60	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Lasting, G.G., p.p.ccs.	.....	.....	8.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	100
" Man & Tiger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.05/07½	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
" Nine Old Men	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
S. Stripes, T.T.B.	0.45½/45½	0.47½	0.50½	0.49½	.....	0.48½	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.50	.....	
Sales, pcs....	66	12	30	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	126
MISCELLANEOUS. Y'day													
Lastings—													
No. 3 D'ble Dragon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.68	.....	.....	.....	100
No. 4 D'ble Dragon.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.32	.....	.....	.....	20
X 4 Double Dragon.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.42	.....	.....	.....	20
No. 5 D'ble Dragon.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
X 2 Double Dragon.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
S. Stripes—													
No. 100 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
100 X .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lion	0.29	.....	0.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	7	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Two Lion .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Union Cloth, S.S. ....	.....	0.47/47½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" S.S.X. ....	.....	0.48½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" 250 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
" House .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Russ. Cloth, House*..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KIN-MING, To-day.													
Camlets, C.P.H. p.p.ccs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" Eagle p.p.ccs....	10.31/33	10.33	10.23	10.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	
Sales, pcs....	60	20	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	130
Lasting, C.P.H. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.18/19	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
" Duck .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SIN-WO, To-day.													
Camlets, Owl, O.O.O.	9.67	9.81	9.60	10.34	9.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	10	10	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
" GoldFish, P.P.P.	9.68	9.84	9.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.42	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	20	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	50
" R.R.R. Angler..	9.29	9.05	9.35	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	20	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
L. Ells, H.H., p.p....	5.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Lastings, H.H. p.p....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" White Stork	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
S. Stripes, H.H.	0.46/46.1	0.46.7	0.53½	0.47	0.47.6	.....	.....	.....	0.47.3	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	30	6	18	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	72
" GoldFish, P.P.P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.			DUTY.	QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.			DUTY.
			Tls. m. c.				Tls. m. c.
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—				PRINTED TOWLS—24/25 yds			
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds.....	nom	pc.	0.8 7½ to 1.0 0	50/52 ..			0.0 7 per 30 yd.
7-lbs ..			0.9 0 .. 1.3 0	Special ..			
Dewhurst's Eagle ..			None ..				
8½ to 8½-lbs ..			1.0 0 .. 1.7 5	TURKEY REDS—			
D. Eagle and XX ..			1.6 5½ .. 1.6 8½	24-yd 1½ to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom	pc.	0.6 5 .. 1.3 5	0.1 5 per pce.
9 to 9½-lbs ..	nom		1.6 5 .. 1.8 5	Best ..		1.2 5 .. 1.8 0	
9½ to 10-lbs ..			1.7 0 .. 2.2 0				
Dewhurst's, Best ..			2.0 2½ .. 2.3 5	VELVETS—Black, 22-in.....			0.1 8 per pce.
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in..			2.0 5 .. 2.4 0	VELVETEENS—Black, 18-in ..		0.1 0 .. 0.1 4½	0.1 5 "
12-lbs American 32/56 in..			2.2 0 .. 2.4 7½	20-in ..		0.1 6½ .. 0.1 9	
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				BLUE DENIMS ..	nom	0.0 3 .. 0.0 4	5 per cent. ad. val.
40-yds 36-in 56-rd.....	pc.		1.1 0 .. 1.2 5	DEMITIES—12-yd 37-in ..	pc.	0.9 0 .. 1.2 0	0.0 6½ per pce.
60-reed.....			1.2 0 .. 1.3 5	41-in.....		1.0 0 .. 1.6 6	0.0 3½ "
64 ..			1.3 0 .. 1.7 7½	MUSLINS—12-yd 42-in ..		0.4 0 .. 0.7 2½	
64 .. Best and 66-reed ..			1.6 5 .. 1.8 5	YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28/32 ..		62.5 0 .. 70.0 0	0.7 0 per pol.
72 to 80-reed ..			1.7 5 .. 2.2 0	16/24, nom ..		51.0 0 .. 60.0 0	
Best ..			2.1 0 .. 3.4 0	AMULETS—English, SS.....	pc.	3.0 0 .. 11.2 0	
DRILLS, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs	pc.		2.4 5 .. 2.6 0	GG ..		10.1 8 ..	
English, .. 14 to 15-lbs ..			1.4 5 .. 1.9 0	SSG ..		9.9 9 ..	0.0 5
Good to Finest ..			1.8 0 .. 2.4 5	HDB ..		9.7 7 ..	
Dutch, 14 to 14½-lbs.....	nom		2.0 0 .. 2.3 5	CPH ..		10.4 0 ..	
JEANS, Dh., 30-yd 30-in 8½-lbs	pc.		1.7 0 .. 1.9 0	Dutch, 33 to 2 4-in nom.		15.0 0 .. 18.0 0	
English, .. 8 to 8½-lbs ..			1.3 5 .. 2.0 5	Do. 37-in.....		17.2 5 .. 22.5 0	
American, .. Weaver.....			1.7 0 .. 2.0 7½	MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ..	yd.	0.6 0 .. 1.4 0	
SHIRTINGS—				SPANISH STRIPES ..		0.3 0 .. 0.5 5	
Am., 40yd. 36/38in. 14lb. nom.	pc.		2.2 5 .. 2.6 7½	HDB ..		0.4 5½ .. 0.4 8	0.1 2
Eng. .. 14 to 16lb. ..			1.5 0 .. 2.5 5	TTB ..		0.4 5½ .. 0.5 0½	
T. CLOTHS—				HH ..		0.4 6 .. 0.5 3½	
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom	pc.		0.7 5 .. 0.9 0	BTI ..		0.4 2½ .. 0.4 6½	
7-lbs ..			0.8 0 .. 0.9 7½	CPH ..		0.4 0 6 .. 0.5 0	
6-lbs Mexican.....			none ..	LONG ELLS—			
7-lbs ..			0.9 5 .. 1.3 5	Scarlet, 24-yd GG.....	pc.	5.2 4 ..	
7-lbs Mexican Special chops			1.2 5 .. 1.7 5	HH ..	nom.	5.3 2 ..	
8 to 8½-lbs ..			1.2 0 .. 1.6 0	CPH ..		5.0 0 ..	
Better kinds and XX ..			1.6 5 .. 2.0 0	UU ..		5.0 2 ..	
HANDKERCHIEFS—				HDB ..		5.0 3 .. 5.0 5	
Blue, 28 to 32-in ..	doz.		0.4 0 to 0.5 5	V ..		4.9 7½ ..	
Brown ..			0.3 7½ .. 0.4 1	Dove ..		4.9 3 .. 4.9 4	0.0 4½
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White.	pc.		1.8 0 .. 2.0 0	Sundries ..		4.2 5 .. 5.2 5	
Dyed, nom ..			2.0 0 .. 2.3 0	Assorted, HH ..		nom. ..	
BROCADES—White, 40-yd ..			1.8 5 .. 2.0 0	CPH ..		" ..	
Dyed ..			2.2 0 .. 2.4 5	GG ..		" ..	
DAMASKS—Dyed, 40-yd, nom			2.2 5 .. 3.7 5	UU ..		" ..	
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS ..	nom		1.8 5 .. 2.2 0	LASTINGS, 30-yd ..	pc.	5.0 0 .. 8.5 0	0.0 5
CHINIA—Assorted ..	pc.		0.9 0 .. 1.4 0	GRAPE LASTINGS, 30-yd nom		2.2 5 .. 5.7 5	
Blue ..			0.9 0 .. 1.1 5	GRAPE LUSTRES ..		" ..	
Brown ..			1.0 0 .. 1.2 0	PLAIN LUSTRES, Black.....		2.7 5 .. 3.4 0	0.2 0 per pol.
Scarlet ..			0.9 0 .. 1.3 5	ORLEANS—Figured, 30-yd ..		2.2 0 .. 2.7 5	
				Special Colors & Patterns ..		2.5 0 .. 3.3 0	

Per Chang of 141 inches.

METALS.		QUOTATIONS.		SUNDRIES.		QUOTATIONS.	
		T.m.c.	T.m.c.			T.m.c.	T.m.c.
JAPAN COPPER—Tiles, best		12.0 0	@ 12.5 0	SUGAR—		4.7 5	@ 5.0 5
Ore ..		10.0 0	" 11.0 0	White, Canton, No. 1 ..	per picul	4.3 0	" 4.5 0
QUICKSILVER—American in flasks of 75-lbs. net		63.0 0	" ..	" " " 2 ..	"	3.8 0	" 4.0 0
TIN PLATES—Parson's.....		3.8 0	" 3.9 0	White, Swatow, No. 1 ..	"	4.9 0	" 5.2 0
Other brands.....		3.7 0	" 3.8 0	" " " 2 ..	"	4.5 0	" 4.7 0
Decorated ..		5.0 0	" 7.0 0	" " " 3 ..	"	3.9 0	" 4.1 0
STEEL, Plain ..		2.5 5	" 2.6 5	Brown, Canton, Best.....	"	2.9 0	" 3.0 0
Bamboo ..		2.7 0	" 2.7 5	" " Common.....	"	2.6 0	" 2.7 0
TIN, Fong Hing ..		30.0 0	" ..	" Swatow, Best.....	"	3.0 0	" 3.2 0
Fok Chok ..		28.0 0	" ..	" " Common.....	"	2.7 5	" 2.8 5
Sek-kong and other brands ..		27.5 0	" ..	PEPPER—Black ..		14.5 0	" 15.7 0
FIG IRON, Gartsherrie No. 1 ..		19.0 0	" 20.0 0	White ..		22.5 0	" 25.0 0
" No. 3 ..		18.0 0	" 18.5 0	BATTANS—Common ..		2.8 0	" 3.0 0
Common brands.....		15.5 0	" 16.0 0	Reat ..		4.2 0	" 5.0 0
IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 21 ..		3.8 0	" 4.0 0	SAFAN WOOD.....	per picul	2.5 0	" 3.2 0
" " 14 & 25 ..		3.8 5	" 4.0 0	SANDALWOOD, South Sea ..		3.0 0	" 3.5 0
" " 18 & 25 ..		4.1 0	" 4.2 5	Timor ..		5.2 0	" 7.3 0
IRON—Nail Rod—				Malabar ..		13.5 0	" 15.8 0
Dawson's Best ..		2.0 0	" 2.0 2½	WINDOW GLASS—			
Scotch ..		1.9 5	" 1.9 7½	Good assortments ..	per box	2.3 0	" 2.3 5
Belgian, common ..		1.5 4	" 1.5 7½	MATCHES—			
" Solier ..		1.6 0	" 1.6 2½	Swedish Safety, Black Dip ..	per case	12.0 0	" 18.5 0
English—Bar ..		1.6 0	" 1.9 0	Do. Red.....	"	12.0 0	" 18.5 0
Belgian ..		1.5 5	" 1.7 0	Paraffine ..	"	14.0 0	" 20.0 0
Swedish ..		2.8 5	" 3.1 0	Japanese ..	"	8.0 0	" 12.0 0
LEAD—				Vienna Brilliant ..	p. 25 gross	13.0 0	" 19.0 0
I.B ..				KROMENE—Devos's ..	per case	1.1 1	" 1.1 1½
Euthoven ..		4.2 0	" 4.2 2½	FLINT STONES ..	per picul	0.5 3	" 0.6 5
				COTTON—Shanghai, best.....		9.8 0	" ..
				Compoek ..		10.2 0	" ..
				RICE—Shanghai ..	p. 150 cat.	3.0 0	" 3.4 0
				Chinkiang ..	"	2.8 0	" 3.0 0
				HIDES—Cow ..	per picul	13.0 0	" ..

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 8th November, 1886, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 255 to 260, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.														
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chiao.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Singapore.	Hioogo.	Yokohama.	Manila.
Grey Shirtings †	3,255	250	13,070	910	3,432	15,705	2,870	22,455	4,720	1,555	250	7,750	1,060	...	350
T-Cloths, 32-in.	370	975	1,015	200	...	1,895	1,800	3,200	5,715	430	1,750	...	...	...	7,675
" 36-in.	150	...	100	...	200	60	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	260
White Shirtings	700	748	1,860	790	350	8,830	600	4,670	500	...	150	...	...	...	400
Drills, English & Dutch ..	50	825	510	60	45	675	1,390	810	225	195	...	...	120	75	2,385
" American	465	120	630	60	...	2,475	4,245	3,450	24,825	15	...	...	...	...	240
Jeans, English & Dutch ..	350	...	...	...	...	80	200	2,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
" American	60	...	...	...	...	60	...	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Sheetings, English	...	...	440	...	...	1,290	1,020	...	680	...	...	...	...	...	100
" American	60	...	220	20	220	6,140	11,450	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
Dyed Shirtings	100	...	720	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Dyed	...	60	80	100	820	190	470	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Chintzes	80	...	632	50	1,521	270	441	369	160	...	...	...	...	...	250
Printed T-Cloths	...	...	160	...	550	50	1,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Printed Twills	...	...	160	55	160	400	1,120	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Turkey Red Shirtings	108	...	658	243	1,600	1,000	1,110	240	200	...	...	...	...	...	180
Velvets	...	...	150	24	54	180	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	30
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	84	...	160	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs Doz	...	...	...	200	1,310	...	...	1,455	410	...	...	...	...	100	200
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Dimities	...	...	...	...	318	363	471	273	1,194	...	60	...	75	...	...
Cotton Yarn Pcls	120	60	126	24	96	270	102	162	12	78	18	...	...	...	48
Spanish Stripes	18	30	36	6	6	244	52	20	60	...	...	...	...	...	54
Medium and Broad Cloths ..	20	160	190	70	220	1,140	10	210	70	290	220	...	...	...	120
Camlets	...	60	360	120	280	1,380	20	80	600	20	...	...	...	...	240
Long Ella	20	20	80	20	100	1,810	20	50	1,320	80	...	...	...	...	100
Lastings	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton & Italians ..	180	...	500	30	2,310	930	2,097	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Lustres, Plain	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Figured	...	...	420	60	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
" Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs Pcls	41	...	317	...	517	310	996	...	...	...	37	...	...	1	...
Iron—Nail Rod	758	63	399	200	67	764	230	924	798	63	147	...	...	...	...

Goods.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.				TOTAL IMPORTS.				STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, OF 30TH JUNE, 1886.	
	As above.	Since 1st July 1886.	For 4-year From 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1886.	Totals last year same term.	For week.	Since 1st July, 1886.	For 4-year From 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1886.	Totals last year same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 8th Nov., 1885.
Grey Shirtings †	88,552	1,824,041	2,855,328	5,187,616	105,750	1,830,243	2,974,998	5,305,895	1,177,800	1,205,900
T-Cloths, 32-in.	26,865	425,116	779,898	1,465,733	16,945	460,473	760,246	1,418,618	284,820	377,700
" 36-in.	1,910	30,748	89,031	118,920	5,155	132,695	174,078	344,314	160,460	342,500
White Shirtings	20,848	459,878	886,800	1,373,064	19,145	393,517	1,004,882	1,815,633	381,300	690,900
Drills, English and Dutch ..	7,450	162,295	124,142	270,244	11,460	144,602	260,496	230,850	130,480	20,500
" American	36,525	302,140	244,490	377,390	2,250	227,835	321,199	396,932	31,500	28,500
Jeans, English and Dutch ..	2,750	49,200	70,834	125,059	2,810	37,439	75,465	114,464	16,090	14,400
" American	1,600	12,890	7,640	16,380	8,000	52,650	...	7,500	28,760	3,500
Sheetings, English	3,680	57,446	182,335	273,886	4,660	53,429	157,504	251,819	52,720	54,600
" Am.	28,030	441,991	824,985	913,077	26,140	458,837	744,085	1,164,538	210,400	338,800
Dyed Shirtings	920	27,529	64,330	71,847	740	44,751	65,021	138,792	19,790	72,900
Bro. & Spot. S'ts., White	50	1,371	2,689	4,144	...	999	4,991	3,474	1,695	2,670
" Dyed	1,820	21,809	25,590	35,089	1,024	22,866	26,066	42,240	14,560	8,440
Damasks, Dyed	120	1,233	1,387	5,426	...	35	892	550	...	...
Chintzes	3,773	91,083	123,618	178,281	6,315	107,651	227,067	248,201	76,670	161,600
Printed T-Cloths	1,966	28,142	61,589	64,767	540	22,671	48,213	72,088	59,400	...
Printed Twills	2,295	31,750	44,511	92,335	...	32,470	82,409	116,227	112,910	106,700
Turkey Red Shirtings	5,359	122,502	159,333	323,359	5,829	84,377	179,484	405,422	129,630	177,500
Velvets	498	21,050	15,360	33,249	600	15,451	28,162	47,582	23,850	14,600
Velveteens	382	5,978	6,180	11,673	239	3,807	15,017	14,535	3,540	3,850
Handkerchiefs Doz	3,675	58,060	101,013	165,239	7,284	141,906	194,929	365,639	178,020	278,600
Muslins	400	23,875	136,217	144,188	...	8,385	193,623	161,072	105,090	99,200
Dimities	...	1,350	1,858	2,850	...	3	519	8	3,033	...
Cotton Yarn Pcls	2,754	51,277	76,880	79,095	1,027	41,755	82,386	93,984	9,680	21,700
Spanish Stripes	1,116	16,994	22,497	38,865	780	19,838	39,613	52,534	25,440	22,600
Medium and Broad Cloths ..	526	13,794	11,438	22,963	22	12,578	20,743	23,461	19,620	19,600
Camlets	2,760	41,792	52,297	88,518	2,150	37,565	63,928	91,433	20,120	19,400
Long Ella	3,160	39,087	30,300	68,083	940	28,706	48,831	58,640	14,980	12,600
Lastings	3,620	47,531	55,699	12,956	2,305	45,398	87,389	113,020	43,800	40,900
" Crape	60	1,039	500	1,800	...	599	780	1,922	1,120	1,020
Cotton Lastings & Italians ..	6,847	160,659	183,339	346,341	2,118	68,895	246,510	452,018	95,050	186,900
Lustres, Plain	50	1,045	2,124	3,444	...	4,236	2,400	3,262	4,590	...
" Figured	1,300	26,299	30,469	65,259	420	20,290	53,412	78,612	41,470	20,100
" Crape	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs Pcls	2,219	...	114,882	68,150	...	...	129,589	66,417	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	4,414	...	170,582	183,986	...	...	256,371	244,441	...	...

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes ex *Rohilla, Braunsweig, Diomed, Glenearn, Ajax, Changsha, Niobe, Oopack, and Moray.*

Import Cargoes declared this week: *Am: Mail, Cathay, and Agamemnon, and additional ex Glenartney, and Gilsland.*

† To arrive at yearly totals since 1st January, add the totals to 30th June and from 1st July, both last, together.

‡ Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

¶ Totals for year.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

10TH NOVEMBER, 1886.

EXCHANGE.—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 4s. 6½d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 6½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 7½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 7½d. 6 months' sight, 4s. 8½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 8½d. 6 months' sight, 4s. 8½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 5.79, Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 5.91, 6 months' sight, 5.94. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 87½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 27½; Private Bills, 3 days' sight 28½. On Bombay—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 308; Calcutta, Rs. 308. Bullion—Gold Bar, Peking, 98 touch, £212.00. Silver Bars, £111.10. Mexican Dollars, £73.20. Copper Cash, 1,420. Native Interest, mace 28.

S H A R E S.

The Race holidays have interfered with business.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares have been in demand at 162% premium and exchange 73, without inducing holders to sell. To-day a sale at 164% premium and exchange 73 is reported.

Marine Insurance shares.—China Traders' shares are weak, with sellers at \$70 and exchange 73. Union Insurance shares are obtainable at \$85 and exchange 73. Yangtze Insurance shares are offering at £116. Chinese Insurance shares are wanted at \$180, but held for higher rates.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.—Shares are wanted at \$432½ and exchange 73 cash.

China Fire Insurance Co., Limited.—The market is strong with buyers at \$89.

Sheridan Mining Co.—A remittance having been received from America, shares have been in demand, and business has been done at £115 and £120 cash, and £125 for 31st December.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	60,000	\$125	\$125	4,500,000.00	\$111,760.34	30 June 86	* £2	30 Aug. 86	104% prem.
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.	50,000	£10	£10	\$200,000.00	£106,155.18	31 Mar. 86	* 2½ %	19 Feb. 86	£10
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	£5,100.00	£4,625.74	31 Mar. 86	* 4 %	13 Oct. 86	£90
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co. ...	60,000	£10	£10	.....	£4,387.5.9	31 Dec. 85	+ 7 %	2 Aug. 86	£35
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000	.....	£519.89	30 June 86	+ 5 %	3 Aug. 85	£700 nominal.
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£12,000.00	£5,799.99	31 Dec. 85	* 2 %	2 July 86	325
Footung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£1,622.69	31 Dec. 85	* 5 %	4 July 86	130
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	£100	£100	£51,794.47	£47,565.04	31 Dec. 85	* 6 %	10 July 86	190
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£17,134.69	£89.92	31 Dec. 85	* 6 %	6 July 86	167
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$600,000.00	\$187,524.75	30 Apl. 86	20 %	30 Aug. 86	\$70
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£200	£50	£102,512.26	£449,990.69	30 June 86	£22.05	30 Apl. 86	£272½
Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.	10,000	£250	£25	£614,000.00	£314,012.96	30 June 86	* 6½	2 Oct. 86	\$85
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.	8,000	£25	£25	£85,000.00	£92,142.93	31 Mar. 85	* 3½ %	21 July 86	£116
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	£1,000	£200	£28,711.50	£2,868.89	31 Dec. 85	* 3 %	8 Oct. 86	£187½
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	£250	£50	£188,000.00	£494,906.00	30 Sep. 86	+ 10 %	11 Jan. 86	\$83
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	8,000	£250	£50	\$1,000,000.00	\$283,482.55	31 Dec. 85	+ \$55 %	3 Mar. 86	\$432½
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited ..	20,000	£100	£20	\$566,700.10	\$168,811.67	31 Dec. 85	+ 30 %	2 Mar. 86	\$89
<i>Wharfs.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,867	£100	£100	£71,700.00	£68.83	31 Dec. 85	* 5 %	28 July 86	£170
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company	2,100	£50	£50	£3,449.46	£632.23	31 Ap. 86	* 3 %	1 July 86	£22
Footung Wharf & Godown Co.	1,750	£100	£100	.....	£9,418.94	31 Dec. 85	* 4 %	31 July 86	£96½
<i>Mining.</i>									
Selangor Tin Mining Co., Lt.	2,500	\$100	\$100	.....	+ \$90,190.79	18 Dec. 84	None.		\$1
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	+ £2,552.08	31 Dec. 85	None.		\$5
Sheridan Mining Co.	2,800	£100	£100	.....	+ £1,600.76	31 Dec. 85	£10	20 Oct. 86	£120
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£6,710.47	.....	31 Dec. 85	* 4 %	3 Aug. 86	£164
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ...	1,000	£100	£100	£1,000.00	£595.07	31 Dec. 85	* 3 %	2 Aug. 86	£72
<i>Miscellaneous</i>									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	6,000	£20	£20	£5,000.00	£574.4.10	31 Dec. 85	+ 1½ %	18 May 86	£29½
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. New Shares	1,200	£20	£5	.....	.....	.....	None.		£7½
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	+ £22,192.29	.....	None.		£17½
Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co., Lt.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£2,632.52	28 Feb. 85	£2½	30 Apl. 86	£24

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875	£ 24,000.00	£ 24,000.00	£ 100	8 %	Dec. & June.	£103
Do. 1882	£ 60,000.00	£ 60,000.00	£ 100	7 %	1.0.	£105 nom.
Do. 1883	£ 45,000.00	£ 45,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Do.	£105 "
Do. 1885	£ 30,000.00	£ 30,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Do.	£105 "
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures	£ 300,000	All.	£ 100	7 %	Quarterly	£106
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1881	S. 2,438,400.00	S. £548,000.00	£ 500	8 %	May & Nov.	£510
Do. do. 1884 A	£1,394,700.14	£ 488,145.05	£ 500	8 %	Yearly.	\$ 500 nom.
Do. do. 1884 B	1,394,700.14	All.	£ 500	8 %	Do.	\$530
Do. do. 1884 C	1,594,700.14	All.	£ 500	8 %	Do.	\$530
Do. do. 1885	£1,394,700.14	All.	£ 500	8 %	Do.	500 ex int., nom

* For half-year. || For quarter year. + For year. † A deficit. § Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) At credit of underwriting account.

J. P. BISSET & Co.